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SIX-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

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# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 339

## SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION. LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

BERLIN, April 7th.—The National Zeitung to-day says that the betrothal question had been settled. "Prince Bismarck," says the journal, "explained the political obstacles to the match, and the plan was consequently pursued no further. The Imperial Chancellor had no reasons to prompt him to ask for permission to resign. What might happen if the question of the marriage were again brought forward is another matter. Circumstances might arise under which there would no longer be an obstacle to the union, for instance, if the Bulgarian question were to be settled."

VIENNA, April 7.—There is reason to believe that in consequence of a memorandum laid before the Emperor by Prince Bismarck, setting forth the difficulties which, from a political point of view, stand in the way of a matrimonial alliance between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, it has been arranged that the affair shall be postponed until the political objections now raised cease to be operative; but it is not to be given up altogether. The establishment of a settled order of things in Bulgaria, and the removal of all possibility of Prince Alexander's name being used as a rallying cry in the Principality will, it is believed, deprive the marriage of all political importance, and this conviction has smoothed the way to the decision which has now been taken. The visit of Queen Victoria to Charlottenburg will take place as arranged, but the subject of the betrothal will not be publicly brought forward on the occasion.

(Other details will be found on page 7).

### THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

BERLIN, April 7.—The following communication concerning the Emperor's condition appears in the North German Gazette this evening: "The Emperor's distress during the past few nights has at times been extremely great. The expectation is now considerably less, and no longer tinged. Appetite and strength are satisfactory. His Majesty takes walks in the Orangerie, as the weather is still too raw to admit of his taking walking exercise in the park or driving out. The Emperor has declined to accept Prince Bismarck's resignation, the differences which existed in regard to the projected betrothal of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoria having been arranged yesterday. Count Herbert von Bismarck last night a lengthy conference with the Russian ambassador, which is stated to have had reference to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander, who, it is reported, will arrive here on the 12th inst., the birthday of the Princess Victoria."

### THE QUEEN AT FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, April 7.—The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked in the gardens of the Villa Palmieri this morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and the princess, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Fiesole. Princess Louise will arrive here next week. Earl Cadogan has left for London.

### THE EMPRESS VICTORIA.

POSEN, April 7.—The announcement is made that the Empress Victoria will arrive here on the morning of the 9th inst., in order to ascertain by personal observation the extent of the distress caused in this part of the country by the recent disastrous floods, and to visit the sufferers.

### THE KING OF DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.—The King of Denmark is, according to a Reuter's telegram from Copenhagen, celebrating to-day his seventieth birthday, and in commemoration of the occasion, an amnesty has been granted to political prisoners, and proceedings against persons charged with political offences have been stopped.

### GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, April 7.—A meeting of electors of the Nord was held yesterday at Dunkirk and was attended by 2,000 persons. After speeches from Deputies MM. Vergoin and Laguerre, the candidature of General Boulanger was adopted almost unanimously, there being only six dissentients. The report is confirmed that on the reassembling of the Chamber M. Ribot will bring forward a proposal to restore the system of voting by scrutin d'arrondissement, on the condition of the scrutin de liste for obtaining a plurality. A meeting of 600 electors has been held at Aumont, in the Nord, at which a resolution was adopted favouring the candidature of General Boulanger. This evening two wholly unwarranted notices, purporting to be signed by the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Marine respectively, were posted up in various parts of Paris, the first announcing the establishment of a national shipbuilding yards, and the second inviting old sailors requiring relief to come to the Ministry of Marine. The police have had these notices removed, and are attempting to find the authors, with a view to their punishment.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

OTTAWA, April 6.—It is understood that the basis of the arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the surrender of its monopoly privileges, is a Government guarantee of \$15,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds, the unpaid portion of the land grant of the company, amounting to 13,000,000 acres, to be taken as security. A trust will be created to administer the lands, and the proceeds of the sales will be used to pay the interest and to amortize the principal of the loan. Any deficiency on the land sales will be made a charge on the general revenue of the company. The company further pledge the postal and ordnance transportation earnings to the Government as security for the guarantee. The proceeds of the bonds are to be invested in rolling stock and branch lines, and in the improvement of the road bed north of Lake Superior. The arrangement is regarded as a good one for the country, and as helpful to the company, which is put in funds to increase its earning capacity. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual meeting on May 9th.

### THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

VIENNA, April 7.—It is reported from Berlin that the Empress Victoria intends paying a short visit to the scene of the recent floods.

### THE SOUDAN.

ALEXANDRIA, April 7, 12.35 p.m.—Captains Beauchamp and Beech, and Surgeon Rogers, with 100 Egyptian cavalry, have left Cairo by special train for Assiout and Wadi Halfa.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### Deputation Yesterday.

A deputation of delegates from the trade societies of joiners, masons, plumbers, plasterers, and builders waited upon Mr. D. Plunkett, M.P., the First Commissioner of Works, yesterday afternoon, with reference to their grievances as to Government contracts on public buildings, &c.—Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said that under the present system of Government contracts the men employed in Westminster Abbey at the present time, not under a Government contract, were receiving the current rate of wages, whereas mechanics working at the House of Commons for Mr. Bras, the Government contractor, received 1d. or 1½d. an hour less than their mates employed a few yards off. (Hear, hear.) The complaint was not made particularly against the present Government, but had been one in existence for years. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. A. A. Baumann, M.P., expressed his interest in a question which all London members of Parliament had to consider. Mr. G. Dew, representing the London United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners, said the deputation desired to complain with regard to the manner in which the contracts for the repair and maintenance of public buildings had been let. The rate of wages had been only one-half penny in advance of the standard rate, and the contractor having also to provide all plant and superintendence for carrying out the contracts, he also agreeing to return 16 per cent. on all items, must of necessity reduce the working man's wages about twopence per hour so as to be able in any way to realise profit. They asked Mr. Plunkett kindly to consider if it was possible that something could be done to prevent this great injustice to the London working-man, and they also urged the necessity of including a clause in all future contracts to the effect that all labour employed by the contractors within the London district on the various Government works should be of the best quality, and the standard rate of wages to be paid, and the working hours to be in accordance with the rules and customs of the trade. Also, that no overtime should be totally abolished, and that no portion of the work should be sublet. In support of these propositions he pointed out how, for the want of a similar clause to the one they proposed being inserted in the contract for the New Law Courts, the contractor was enabled to bring cheap labour into London, and by so doing inflicted a serious injury on many of their trades, and led to sad disputes during the job. In conclusion, Mr. Dew said that for many years no "society" man had been able to take work under Government contracts, and assured Mr. Plunkett that their action had received the support of Edward Victor Power, LL.B., Mr. P. Port of Conservative and Liberal M.P.s, Mr. P. Weighall, representing the Operative Stone-masons; Mr. Browning, for the Operative Plumbers; Mr. Otley, for the National Society of Plasterers; and Mr. Shipton, for the Amalgamated Plumbers and Painters, having spoken, Mr. Plunkett, in reply, said he was very glad that they had come before him, because he had heard their views, expressed with great courtesy to himself, and with great fairness and ability from their own point of view. He could say most truly that nothing could be further from his wish, or the wish of the present Government, than to do anything which would directly or indirectly injure London, or any unfairness to the working-men of London. It was not at all a party question (hear, hear)—but still, it was a difficult one. The Government did not wish to interfere with the full play of the labour market. His business was to see that the works paid for by the people were done as well and as cheaply as they fairly could be. All he could say at present was that he would most carefully and impartially consider all they had said, which, he thought, was entitled to very respectful consideration, and as they did, from the various important trades societies in London. He would investigate the statements made and would then confer with other members of the Government on the subject. The deputation thanked the right hon. gentleman for receiving them and withdrew.

### TRIPS ON THE THAMES.

For the past six months there has been no passenger steamboat service on the Thames, because the River Thames Steamboat Company was in liquidation. Now a new company, called the Victoria Company, has been started, and has commenced a new service which promises to be more useful and popular than the old one. The company has acquired all the rights and properties of the old company, and has already commenced to run steamers at reduced fares between Chelsea and Greenwich. Yesterday the chairman and directors of the company and a number of friends inspected the shipbuilding yard and repairing shops of the company at Battersea, and steamed over portions of the river covered by the new service. The chairman (Colonel FitzGeorge) explained that the old company, being in liquidation, had given notice to sell their steamers and rights on the 19th January, and within eight days the new company, consisting of a few gentlemen, went to the liquidator and offered to buy everything on the spot. The offer was accepted and sanctioned by the court. Then favourable arrangements were made with the Thames Conservancy, which puts a tax upon boats that run on the Thames. The company has thirty-eight steamers, including three new ones, built by Armstrong, Mitchell, and Company, of Newcastle, and many others which are very efficient for the service. In addition to these, the company is making arrangements for constructing new boats of a type specially adapted to suit the requirements of the service and of the river. The company, which has acted with so much energy and expedition, wants to make the service popular and cheap. In the summer time they propose to run boats every ten minutes between London Bridge and Chelsea, and every half hour to more distant places. Moreover, the fares will be the lowest and most popular ever offered. At present the charge is a halfpenny from one pier to another, and from London Bridge to Greenwich it is only 2d. In Easter week, when the service began, between 50,000 and 60,000 passengers were carried, the exact number being 52,233—a result which is considered satisfactory. The previous company's average annual receipts for the four years ending 1886 amounted to £288,000, and the passengers carried numbered between seven and ten millions. The manager of the new company is Mr. Shand, and his chief organiser has been Mr. Arnold Williams, solicitor.

### DR. DANFORTH THOMAS.

DR. DANFORTH THOMAS was yesterday informed that William Nicholson, a musician, of 40, George-street, Hampstead-road, had been executed by setting fire to his bed while smoking.

## YESTERDAY'S SUMMARY.

### A FARMER DIED COLLINS, of Coker, returning home from Yeovil market, was thrown from his horse about two miles from the town, and was found yesterday morning with his neck broken.

YESTERDAY the body of a child named Dingham was lying at the mortuary at Guy's Hospital, having been found dead in bed on the previous day.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Hollingsworth, proprietor of the world-known Turkey Paper Mill, Maldstone, took place at All Saints Church, Maldstone, yesterday.

The Bishop of Marlborough will preach a sermon to-morrow, at eight p.m., in Marylebone parish church, in connection with the Marylebone branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society.

YESTERDAY John Gloucester, aged 38, of Willow-road Kennington, was knocked down by a vehicle in Piccadilly. He had a fractured jaw and other severe injuries, which rendered necessary his admission into Westminster Hospital.

The West Kent coroner was yesterday informed of the death of Emma Sutton, of Black Huts, Crayford. Deceased died two hours after her confinement, and as no medical man was in attendance an inquest will be held.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Albion, Forest Hill, on the body of Charles Edward Stone, aged 44, newsagent and tobacconist, of 5, Devonshire-road, who died suddenly from apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

The Chichester Habitation of the Primrose League—as head of which Mr. Darling, M.P., has just succeeded Mr. Evelyn—announced a concert at the Amersham Hall, Deptford, on Primrose Day, at which the member for the borough will be present.

MR. J. BLUNDELL MAPLE, M.P., will speak at the annual meeting of the Beckenham Habitation of the Primrose League at the Beckenham Public Hall on the 18th instant. On the 25th he will be present with Mr. Baumann, M.P., at a concert of the Beckenham Early Closing Association.

YESTERDAY Mr. William Carter, coroner for East Surrey, received information of the death of Thomas Sedwick, the infant son of John Sedwick, a carman residing at No. 28, Adam-street, Rotherhithe, who was found dead by his mother's side on Wednesday last.

MR. FRANK MURRAY, for many years chairman of the Leighton Vestry, member of the local Board of Health, and of the Metropolitan Board of Works, expired somewhat suddenly on Friday. The deceased, who was 60 years of age, was at the vestry meeting a week previously.

YESTERDAY Dr. Danforth Thomas received information of the death of Thomas Selby, aged 3 years, the son of a milkman, living at 24, Quaker-road, Kilburn, who died in St. Mary's Hospital from the effects of burns received the day previously.

The rectory of Warrington, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Quaker, has been conferred upon and accepted by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Victor Power, LL.B., brother of Lord Lilford, patron of the living. The living is worth £1,100 per annum.

YESTERDAY Mr. Wynne E. Baxter was informed of the death of George Pindler, aged 1 year and 5 months, whose parents live at 24, Hancock-road, Bromley. The deceased was put to bed with his parents in good health, and in the morning was found dead.

On inquiry at Bermondsey Police Station yesterday afternoon in reference to the remarkable disappearance of Edward Thompson, the head barman of the Fleece public-house, in Abchurch-lane, it was stated that no news of his whereabouts had yet been received.

INFORMATION was forwarded to Mr. Wynne E. Baxter yesterday of the death of James Batsford, aged 2 months, the son of James Batsford, a cabinet maker, of 59, Hyde-road, Hoxton. On Friday, at six o'clock, the child appeared quite well, but at eight o'clock it was found dead.

YESTERDAY James Arrave, 35, of 69, St. Leonard's-road, Bromley-by-Bow, was attended by the house surgeon at Poplar Hospital for a very severe laceration of the forehead and contused back and side, through a bag of maize slipping out of the strings while unloading in the East India Dock and falling upon him.

MR. A. BRAXTON HICKS was yesterday informed of the death of Henry Hollyman, aged 59 years, of 52, Quinn-square, Waterloo-road. As he had not been seen since Tuesday night, the police were called in, and upon bursting open his room door they discovered him sitting in his chair quite dead.

A FIRE broke out in Euston road yesterday morning, in the saw mill and wood store belonging to Mr. W. A. Quaker, at a quarter of an hour after the alarm was raised. The conflagration had burnt through the roof. Steamers and standpipes were got to work from all points, but no part of the building was saved. The cause of the fire is unknown.

YESTERDAY the City coroner was informed of the death on the previous day of Titus Farmer, aged 60, a plasterer, of Cambridge Heath-road, Hackney. The deceased while at work was struck on the leg with a plank, causing acute inflammation. He neglected it, and then when surgical aid was sought the patient was so bad that he expired.

It was reported yesterday that a man named Brown, who had been arrested for theft, had hanged himself in a police cell at Ipswich during the previous night. He took off his neckerchief, and fastening one end to the window bars tied the other round his neck, then, mounting his plank bed, he jumped off and put an end to his existence.

MR. E. N. WOOD held an inquest at the Upton Hotel, Bexley Heath, yesterday, on the body of a carrier named Thomas Parker. Deceased was returning from London early on Thursday morning, when he laid down in the van saying he would have a dose. On arriving at Bexley Heath he was found dead. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

JOSEPH BARROO, aged 23, a labourer, of 24, Hawley Crescent, Kentish Town, was yesterday at work on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, when he was caught by the capstan rope attached to some hydraulic machinery, receiving a compound fracture of both legs. He was admitted to the Gloucester Ward at the London Hospital.

YESTERDAY afternoon Kate Leat, aged 1 year and 6 months, was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital, suffering from fearful burns. The unfortunate child, who lived with her parents at No. 13, Robert-street, Lower Marsh, was discovered with her clothes on fire. How the occurrence happened was not stated to the hospital officials. The child lies in a very precarious condition.

## LYCEUM THEATRE YESTERDAY.

Old playgoers, mindful of the brilliant and enduring success won by Miss Genevieve Ward at the Lyceum on the first night of "Forget-me-not," and hopeful that seven years after that date history would repeat itself with the same accomplished actress in another new play, must have left the Lyceum after witnessing the production of "The Loadstone" yesterday afternoon, with a feeling of disappointment, not to say depression. The new piece, although written, as set forth in the playbill, expressly for Miss Ward by its authors, Messrs. Edgar Pemberton and W. H. Vernon, is alike in tone, characterisation, and incident altogether beneath the artistic level of its chief exponent. To demean this distinguished actress, whose rare histrionic gifts at once broad and high range from comedy to tragedy to the interpretation of a melodrama so conventional and commonplace as "The Loadstone" is like harnessing a high mettled steed to a dust-cart. A brief glance at the plot of this penny dreadful story will serve to justify this adverse verdict upon its quality. A young Cornish lady is half bereft of her reason at seeing the husband to whom she is devoted thrust from the Loadstone Rock into the sea, in order that the murderer may turn her from a wife into a widow with a view to second nuptials with himself. Failing by reason of the lady's loss of wits to attain this nefarious purpose, the evil-doer, a quarter of a century later, transfers his affections from the mother to her daughter, whom he is coercing into a repugnant wedlock with himself by threatening the ruin of the terrified girl's lover, when her poor mad mother, in a fit of frenzy, settles the question in summary fashion by putting a revolver bullet into the villain's brain. The cast included, together with Miss Ward, Mr. Vernon himself, Mr. Fuller Melish, Mr. Arthur Wood, and Miss Dorothy Dene. Purely out of respect for these competent players, whose talents were wasted in the exploitation of such poor theatrical material, the audience, while refraining from any expression of overt dissent at the fall of the curtain, showed the weariness induced in them by the half-hearted applause bestowed upon stage favourites whom it is their ordinary wont to applaud to the echo. It may, therefore, be fairly confessed that the heroine of "The Loadstone" is scarcely likely to be added to Miss Genevieve Ward's repertoire.

## LAMBETH BATHS WINTER MEETINGS.

The closing festival of the twenty-sixth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings took place last night at the New Cut Mr. E. K. Causton, M.P., presiding. There was a very large attendance. The Rev. W. Mottram read the annual report, which stated that the past season was entered upon under entirely new auspices, and in that respect was more or less tentative and experimental. The committee were thankful to say that the winter's work had entirely justified their resolve to carry on the meetings. The attendance had not diminished at all, but had reached 100,000 during the season, and the interest in the gatherings had been sustained with unflinching perseverance. Two hundred and twenty-three meetings of different kinds had been held; and it was impossible to tell the good which had accrued therefrom. Believing that indulgence in strong drink was the most prolific source of want, misery, and crime, the committee had kept well to the front the great total abstinence question. Hundreds of men had been raised from the lowest depths of debasement, and hundreds of others had received a guiding influence which had brightened and made happy through the influence of the meetings. The pledge roll for the season reached about 600.—The chairman, who was cordially received, congratulated the committee for carrying on the good work in which they had been engaged. (Hear, hear.) They could not forget that this year's work was commenced under serious difficulties; and it required great courage on the part of those who had been associated with this year's work to engage in the work at all. They determined to go forward with the good work, and that it should not fail for the want of workers. (Cheers.) Life was so exhausting to the physical energies of working men and women, factory work and home life were so depressing to the masses around them in South London that relaxation and recreation became a necessity of their nature. (Cheers.) These were provided at the baths in a form which the people enjoyed, and without a single drawback. (Hear, hear.) He felt that those meetings merited the philanthropy of the rich. (Cheers.)—Mr. Alderman Golds moved: "That this meeting, in adopting the report, rejoices in the success of the twenty-sixth series of meetings held in the Lambeth Baths, and desires to place on record its hearty thanks to all the workers and helpers who have contributed to their success." He said that the work of temperance and reform was going on every hand; but the workers and philanthropists were passing away, and it showed them the importance of continuing to advocate their principles, so that other men might be raised up to step in the places of those who were growing old in order that the work might be carried on. (Applause.) Speaking as a magistrate, he stated that in his opinion seven out of every ten cases which now went before the bench would never go there at all if it were not for the drink.—Mr. Schofield seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.—Mr. W. Stubbs moved, Mr. S. Hope Morley seconded, and Mr. G. Howlett supported the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting recognises the great need there is amongst the densely crowded district of South London for means of relaxation and recreation available to the toiling masses of the population, and declares its conviction that public provision ought to be made for parks, playgrounds, gymnasia, free libraries, free concerts, and for better housing of the people." Other speakers followed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.

At Brentford Petty Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Walter Sugden, of Whitworth House, Teddington, brother to Lord St. Leonards, was summoned by the London and South-Western Railway Company for having travelled on their line from Putney to Twickenham without a ticket, with intent to defraud them of the sum of 9d.—The defendant denied that he had intended to defraud, but the chairman said the bench unanimously held a contrary opinion, and fined him 40s.

HENRY SMITH, aged 50, of Victoria Chambers, Westminster, was yesterday knocked down by a cab and run over. At Westminster Hospital he was found to have sustained a broken arm, dislocation of the shoulder, and a fracture of the jaw.

## AN HOTEL KEEPER WRITES:—

"I had 100 OLD BATHS in my house, and I had 100 NEW BATHS, having done them all with my own hands. BATH ENAMEL. I have taken about 25 years' time, and I am greatly pleased."

COLOURS—WHITE, SAU DE MIL, IVORY

WILD ROSE.

Time, post free, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

ASPINALL'S  
ENAMEL WORKS,

PECKHAM, LONDON.

Time Cards, showing 100 Colours of Ordinary Enamel, post free.

Time Cards, showing 100 Colours of Ordinary Enamel, post free.







### STARTING PRICES.

analyzing Hunter's Steeplechase (2) .....	Chancellor .....	4 to 6
Hunter's Steeplechase (2) .....	Twinkle .....	4 to 6
West of Scotland Open Hunter's Steeplechase (2) .....	Delandre .....	1 to 2
Steeplechase Plate (6) .....	Gowman .....	Even
Western Hunt Cup (5) .....	Fleur-de-lis .....	Even
Adams Cup (6) .....	Prime .....	1 to 2
Selling Hurdle Race Handicap (2) .....	(Finances) .....	1 to 2
A Plate (2) .....	(Finances) .....	20 to 100
[The figures in parentheses indicate the number of starters.]		
<b>LATEST LONDON BETTING.</b>		
<b>CITY AND SUBURBAN.</b>		
6 to 1 agst Mrory Hamp- ton, o .....	100 to 8 agst Fullerton, t	
8 to 1 ... ..	100 to 8 ... ..	Reve d'O.r, t
9 to 1 ... ..	100 to 8 ... ..	Mon Drott, t
10 to 1 ... ..	100 to 6 ... ..	Woodland, t
<b>MANCHESTER BETTING.</b>		
<b>CITY AND SUBURBAN.</b>		
6 to 1 agst Merry Hamp- ton, t & o .....	100 to 8 agst Fullerton, t	
9 to 1 ... ..	100 to 8 ... ..	Candlemas, t & o
9 to 1 ... ..	100 to 6 ... ..	Woodland, t
<b>COURSING.</b>		
<b>GOSFORTH PARK MEETING.</b>		
THE GOSFORTH GOLD CUP, for all-ages.		
FINAL.—HUIC HOLLOA and BURNLEY divided.		
<b>PRIESTWICK STAKES.</b>		
FIRST ROUND.—The Bard beat St. Giles, Harbottle Fell beat The Sailer, Weekly Scraps beat Wild West, Bartholme beat Lord Zealand, Matin bells beat Lord Boyce, Draughtman beat Thunderstorm, General Salute beat Royal Blood, Hennis Hawkins beat Highland Fling.		
SECOND ROUND.—The Bard beat Harbottle Fell, Weekly Scraps beat Bartholme, Matin Bells beat Draughtman, General Salute beat Hennis Hawkins.		
THIRD ROUND.—The Bard beat Weekly Scraps, Matin Bells beat General Salute.		
FINAL.—Bard and Matin Bells divided.		
<b>EARDSON STAKES.</b>		
FIRST ROUND.—Prince X. beat William Wallace II, Ragged Mac beat Brading Park, Marlow II. beat Young Thunder, Bess beat Triemala, Lady London beat Porcelain, Bewcastle Bess beat Tendresse, Madolita beat Moor Maid, Little Flower beat Myra Gray.		
SECOND ROUND.—Ragged Mac beat Prince X., Marlow II. beat Kinsrolding, Lady London beat Bewcastle Bess, Little Flower beat Madolita.		
THIRD ROUND.—Marlow II. beat Ragged Mac, Little Flower beat Lady London.		
FINAL.—Marlow II. and Little Flower divided.		
<b>DOG SAPLING STAKES.</b>		
No. 1.—Tymouth beat Pay the Piper, Fensham Hill beat Danbury.		
No. 2.—Brake's Farm beat Conquering Chief, Spirit Merchant beat Riot.		
No. 3.—Barcombe beat Askerton, Bright Hope beat Mill Lad.		
No. 4.—Barcombe Lad beat Larry Boy, Heather Blend beat Midland Second.		
No. 5.—Grammar beat Master of Danbury, Entail beat Bed Song.		
No. 6.—Tanfield Moor beat Great Conqueror, Jim-of-the-Hill beat Placement.		
No. 7.—Squire Snowden beat Pelton Fall, Wardrew beat Fruiterer.		
<b>FINALS.</b>		
No. 1.—Fensham Hill beat Tymouth.		
No. 2.—Spirit Merchant beat Brake's Farm.		
No. 3.—Barbottle beat Bright Hope.		
No. 4.—Barcombe Lad beat Heather Blend.		
No. 5.—Grammar beat Entail.		
No. 6.—Jim-of-the-Hill beat Tanfield Moor.		
No. 7.—Wardrew beat Squire Snowden.		
<b>RITCH SAPLINGS.</b>		
No. 1.—Charming Lizzie beat Powdered Lady, Fancy Fly beat Little Sprite.		
No. 2.—Little Prodigy beat Reconciliation, Part and Parcel beat Din and Distant.		
No. 3.—Black Juggles beat Miss Braddons I, Meggie Howard beat Pearl Girl.		
No. 4.—Lady Lisle beat Saturn, Pitch Dark beat Noble Lass.		
No. 5.—Locket beat Katinka, Ida Rome beat Nellie Noble.		
No. 6.—Bessie Steel beat Lady Lucy, Tibbie Allen beat Graceful Jennie.		
No. 7.—Jessie Bowman beat Equal, Kate Cuthbert beat Tea For.		
No. 8.—Gentle Nell beat Yooi Over, Green Tea beat Sally Snowden.		
No. 9.—Dark Ennity beat Burning Shame, Roseberry Girl beat Black Gage.		
No. 10.—Ambition beat Dainty Fruit, Willing Kate beat Dora Middleton.		
<b>FINALS.</b>		
No. 1.—Stakes divided.		
No. 2.—Part and Parcel beat Little Prodigy.		
No. 3.—Meggie Howard beat Black Agnes II.		
No. 4.—Lady Lisle beat Pitch Dark.		
No. 5.—Ida Rome and Locket divided, after an undecided.		
No. 6.—Tibbie Allen beat Bessie Steel.		
No. 7.—Jessie Bowman beat Kate Cuthbert.		
No. 8.—Green Tea beat Gentle Nell.		
No. 9.—Sally Snowden beat Squire Snowden.		
No. 10.—Willing Kate beat Ambition.		
<b>PIGEON SHOOTING.</b>		
That popular sporting rendezvous, the Gun Club, Nottingham, was numerously attended by members and their friends, a very interesting programme having been arranged by the executive. The weekly contest for the 10 guineas Cup, however, found no challengers, so in its place handicap sweepstakes were decided. Mr. Sanders (284) was		

2 Captain G. Maxwell (25+) carried off the second pool with four  
3 consecutive kills. Other pools were won and divided by the

The annual sports of the Tottenham House Athletic Club will be held at Roundwood Park, Willesden, on Saturday July 26th.

## MONEY MARKET.

City, Saturday.

The usual Saturday's dullness, combined with the near approach of the settlement, has together made a quiet day on the Stock Exchange, but the tone of the market has been distinctly favourable. Foreign Government Securities, after being strong all day, left off at a decided advance. Home Railways, after being dull and weak, closed much better; while Americans were dull, and Canadian Pacific relaxed, although Grand Trunks improved. Telegraphs and Banks have been fairly steady, but Mines ruled somewhat irregular. The Funds were steady.

Two and a half per Cent. Consols closed at 101½ for money, and 101½ for the account. New Two and a half per Cent. 100 9-16 11-16; New Two-and-a-Half, 90½; and New and Reduced Three, 100½.

### FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentina, 1888, 63½, 4	Paraguay Bonds, 1888, 34, 6
Ditto Hard Coal, 72, 3	Peruvian 5 per Cent., 169½
Chilian, 1898, 107½, 4	Ditto 5 per Cent., 167, 15
Costa Rica, 4½, 15	Portuguese 3 per Cent., 55½
Egyptian Preference, 103½	Russian, 1878, 83½, 3
Ditto United, 31½, 4	Spanish 2 per Cent., 108, 2
Ditto 1st Pref., 128, 4	Spanish 3 per Cent., 108, 2
Ditto Domain, 107½, 4	Turkish Defence, 67½, 4
French 3 per Cent., 81	Ditto Priority, 75, 5
Hongkong & C., 1882, 17½, 4	Venezuela, 40, 2
Italian 5 per Cent., 104½, 4	
Mexican 5 p. C., 138, 4	

### BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary, 157, 9	Lon., Tilbury & Rhnd., 129
Ditto 1st, 171, 4	Metropolitan, ex. 59
Channon, 102, 4	Ditto District, 114, 4
Chas. & Dover, 21, 4	Midland, 129½, 4
Ditto and Pref., 111, 4	North British, 149½, 7
East Lon. Consolidated, 9, 5	North-Eastern, 158, 9
Edin. and Glasg., 12, 3	North-Western, 162½, 9
Great Eastern, 67½, 4	Sheffield Ordinary, 114, 13
Great Northern, 115, 14	Ditto A. & S., 4
Ditto A. & S., 100, 4	South Eastern, 123, 31
Great Western, 144½, 5	Ditto A., 102½, 3
Great Western, 144½, 5	South-Western, 133, 40
Leam. & Yorkshire, 116½, 75	

### UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 225, 21	Ontario, 159½, 5
Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul, 72½, 9	Norfolk & Western Pref., 46½, 4
Dover & Rte. Grand, 159, 4	North Western Pref., 46½, 4
Erie, 254, 5	Ditto Ord., 46½, 4
Ill. & Ind. Central, 120½, 1	Pennsylvania, 50, 4
Knoxville & Nashville, 106½, 4	Reading, 298½, 5
Lake Shore, 34, 4	Union Pacific, 39½, 5
Michigan & Ont., 14, 4	Western Ordinary, 44½, 5
New York Central, 168½, 9	Ditto Pref., 25½, 4

### OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 605½, 9	Gd. Trunk 3rd Pref., 24½, 4
Grand Trunk Ord., 11, 4	Mexican Ord., 32, 3
Ditto 1st Pref., 48½, 9	Ditto 1st Pref., 129, 4
Ditto 2nd Pref., 46½, 9	Ditto 2nd Pref., 32½, 3

### MINES.

Cape Copper, 69½, 70½	Moodie's, 25½, 4
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1	Day Dawn, 1, 5	Paulello, —, —
2	De Beers, 43 3/4, 4	Richmond, —, —
3	Kimberley Central 32 1/2, 9	Rio Tinto, 19 1/2, 20

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

London Road Car, —  
New Explosives, —  
Nordfink's, —  
Sprengel and Fenzl,  
Spratt's Patent, 9s., 6d.

The Croydon Conservatives have arranged  
great Unionist meeting to be held at the  
rink on Wednesday, April 8th. The spe-  
cial will include the Mayor of the Exchequer  
Sir John Herbert, the borough member, and  
H. Cosmo Bonnor, M.P.



Russian aggression. But the case is different in the Northern Empires, and Prince BISMARCK has good cause for fearing that were Prince ALEXANDER to become the son-in-law of the German EMPEROR, complications of a very serious nature would ensue, sooner or later, with Russia. It is much to be regretted, for the sake of the peace of Europe, that this unequal and inopportune match was ever contemplated. Mr. FERDINAND WILLIAM rejected it with

scorn a few years ago, not only on political grounds, but by reason of the unfitness of an adventurer, however gallant and enterprising, to mate with his granddaughter. Nor is the

present EMPEROR much inclined to favour the match, which is mainly supported by feminine influence, including the zealous advocacy of the Empress VICTORIA and her august mother. We may hope, therefore, that the ill-omened

short of a European disaster for Prince BISMARCK to retire from public life just after the death of the venerable monarch who was his loyal partner in evolving the now mighty German empire out of chaos. Better that a

thousand Royal love matches should be thwarted than that the greatest statesman of the age should take away his hand from the helm which guides Christendom to the port of peace.

MR. MORLEY made a long speech at Newcastle on Wednesday evening, in the course of which he had a good deal to say about Mr. Goschen's Budget. To get Mr. MORLEY

to construct a Budget would be very much like setting a poet to do book-keeping, and to listen to Mr. MORLEY criticising Mr. GOSCHEN is rather like hearing a civilian argue points of generalship with an accom-

fore, he said that Mr. MORLEY, clever as he is, has done his party much service by taking upon himself to criticise the Budget. Indeed, it is not easy to see why he should have done so, unless we are to assume that he thinks it his duty to pro-

test against any scheme which proceeds out of the mouth of a Unionist Minister. For Mr. MORLEY always poses as the people's friend. He is nothing if not an advanced Radical who has a boundless admiration for the heroes of

MORLEY's position, it is surely strange that he should find so much fault with Mr. GOSCHEN's Budget. For the Budget, as we pointed out last week, is essentially "a people's Budget." We observed then, in discussing Mr.

most striking feature about them is this, that they are regulated above all by a desire to lighten the burdens of the poor at the expense of the rich." And we forthwith enumerated the benefits of a system of full transparency.

in their incidence, which proved the truth of our assertion. Now that truth ought, surely, to have been just as clear to Mr. MORLEY, or any other "people's friend," as it was to us, and, we doubt not, to our readers. For a

as this seems exceeding strange, until one recollects the great Radical doctrine that the Conservatives can do no right, just as the Radicals can do no wrong. Therefore, because a people's Budget is introduced by what Mr.

MORLEY considers the anti-popular party, its proposals are to be scouted, in spite of the fact that they are made in the interests of the people. "Save us from our friends," the poorer classes of the community may well

Mr. MORLEY's objections to the Budget are many and various. He finds in it State Socialism; he finds in it inequalities to which

number of what he calls "fidgetty taxes." Mr. MORLEY is specially annoyed at the tax on champagne. We congratulate Mr. MORLEY on his courage. It is not easy for a Radical politician to openly object to the taxation of what is absolutely and entirely

high - priced luxury, the enjoyment of which is confined to the wealthy. MORLEY did not, probably, gather this theme was altogether pleasing to his hearers; at all events, he did not linger over it, but passed on to "another fidgetting bit of

wheels. We are quite aware that this proposal has called forth a certain amount of criticism in various quarters. But we have no doubt that the result of such criticism will be that the Government will devote special attention to the incidence of the tax. They will pro-

of exemption in the cases of small tradesmen, country doctors, and other persons upon whom the tax would fall heavily and unfairly. But Mr. MORLEY's greatest objection to the Budget is with regard to Imperial taxation. Mr. Morley wishes to see Imperial taxation

reduced on the ground that that it no  
presses very severely on the working classes  
and on the struggling lower middle classes.  
But it does not. As a matter of  
fact, they are not taxed for an  
article which they cannot do without.

remembered that the Budget has to be taken in connection with Mr. RITCHIE's Local Government Bill. It is impossible to dissociate the two. As we said last week, Mr. GOSCHEN was compelled to consider, not only the interests of the taxpayers, but those of the ratepayers.

tion had to be dealt with; and the way in which Mr. GOSCHEN has dealt with it is certainly to afford material relief to the ratepayer. Now, although Imperial taxation does not press hardly on the working classes, the payment of rates is unquestionably a heavy burden.

then, it is to their interest that rates should  
be reduced rather than taxes.

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## THE GARDEN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

New beds may with advantage be planted now. Plant on land that has been well manured, and deeply worked. Set the plants out in rows, from 18 in. to 2 ft. apart, according to the variety. Give the large foliaged varieties plenty of space. It will be better to keep all blossoms and runners off the plants this year, to get the plants strong enough to bear a full crop next year. Lettuce or onions may be planted between the strawberries as a catch crop this summer. I have seen excellent crops of onions grown in this way without the strawberry plants suffering much damage, as the cleanly culture necessary for the onions just suits the strawberries, and by August the latter will have left the land to themselves. Make the land a firm roll before setting out the plants, but do not let the soil be when wet.

**Mulch Established Beds**  
with stable manure. The stains will wash off clean before the fruit is ripe. If the surface of the bed is rough and loose, tread it down, pressing the soil round the crowns with the foot.

### Propagating Dahlias.

Cuttings of the young shoots will root now in heat, but where there is no hotbed the roots may be started in a cold frame with a little soil sprinkled over them, and as soon as the young shoots are four inches long separate them with a sharp knife, cutting each with a bit of tuber attached, and pot singly in 5-inch pots, returning them to the frame. Keep close, and cover up with mats, or some equivalent, at night.

**Sowing Stocks and Asters.** The best way to raise these is to sow now, and place in a frame, either with or without a little bottom heat. Cover the seeds with charcoal dust, and then the plants will have strong hard stems.

which will not damp off. Coke dust will do almost as well. If there is no frame, sow in a sunny spot at the foot of a south wall, and plant out when large enough. The plants raised in this latter place, though later in blooming, will be as good as the others.

The last-named are, perhaps, as well known under the name of tritoma. There are several varieties all much alike, and all useful to those who like variety. They are mostly autumn flowers, and very striking they are. I refer to them and the

pampas grass now because they associate well together on the lawn, one acting as a foil or contrast to the other. Both may be replanted and divided for stock purposes now. To obtain fine spikes the plants must be set in good land. It is customary at this season to trim off some of the old foliage with the shears, to give the plants a neater appearance, and let up the new foliage which will shortly

**Vegetable Marrows and Ridge Cucumbers.**  
Sow the seeds of these now in pots if there is a frame to shelter them, planting two or three seeds in each pot close to the sides. If there is no frame the seeds may be started in the window under a square of glass to begin with, the glass to be removed as soon as the seeds commence to grow. If the

have to be raised in the open air, better delay the planting a few days longer. In the meantime prepare the hills, placing anything in the bottom that will ferment and give off a little warmth. Plant the seeds in the hill any time after the middle of April, covering the spots where the seeds are planted with a large flower-pot, or a box, or something of the sort. I was walking

through a cottage garden one evening last spring, and, noticing an old beehive on a raised bed of compost, I peeped under, and there, as snug as possible, was a nice little colony of vegetable marrow plants waiting to be planted out on the hills. The soil for the hills where the plants are expected to fruit should not be too light. Nothing beats a good sound loam; there is something substantial for the roots to lay hold of, and there

**Lime for Fruit Trees.** Wherever trees are infested with moss or the bark of the trees wear a green appearance, give them a good dressing of fresh air-slacked lime. It cleanses the bark and manures the trees at the same time. We are all of us apt to fore-

**Finish Planting Potatoes.** The season is a backward one, and much work seed sowing and potato planting yet remains to be done, but they should be got in now as fast as possible. It should not be forgotten that t

potato is a gross feeder, and on well-drained land the plants will use up profitably a goodish lot of manure. I have known more than half a ton the acre of artificials applied with a profit. I do not recommend so much to be given, though something will depend upon the character & strength of the manure used. As a rule, potato should pay for 4 cwt. of superphosphate per acre.

**Planting Creepers.** This is the best season for planting clematis a noisette roses on walls and trellises. They are usually kept in pots in the nursery, but if planted when all danger of frost is over they go away once. Unless the clematis are very strong, it will be necessary to put them down below with a foot or

**Window Plants.**  
The balsam is a very pretty plant for the window when well grown. Sow the seeds now in light

rich soil cover the top of the pot with a piece of glass. The best way to water pots of seeds is to dip the pot in a pail half full of water, and hold it in the water till the moisture rises through the hole at the bottom of the pot, and moistens the soil. There are no seeds displaced by this method and no dry spots left. The water will have the chill taken off by adding some boiling water to the cold water in the full light.

**The Cactus Family**  
are excellent window plants, and if they have been kept pretty dry at the root all the winter the rest will have matured the growth, and with liberal treatment now will set the sap in motion and soon cause the flowers to spring forth. The seeds as the flower buds are formed a little still

**The Oak-leaved Geranium.**  
This sweet old-fashioned plant is a great favourite with everybody. Slips or cuttings will root in sandy soil. Plants requiring larger pots than the above will be sent to you on request. **ADAMS**

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## THE THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

Stage representations may perhaps be best likened to a series of dissolving views seen reflected from a magic lantern. Miss Mary Anderson has recently departed from what had become her familiar haunt at the Lyceum when another accomplished histrion, Miss Genevieve Ward, took her place, returning to the scene of her former triumph with the same clever play, "Forget-me-Not," in which she first won the favourable esteem of the London public. The artistic power by which Miss Ward achieved eminence is intensified rather than dulled by the constant repetition of her favourite impersonation. The ruthless adventures she enacts are even subtler than when first seen; and the revelation from cruel daring to subject terror at the approach of the one being the fears, the vengeful Corsican, sworn to compass her death, become consequently the more enthralling by force of greater contrast. Miss Ward was ably supported by Mr. W. H. Vernon, Mr. E. W. Somerset, and Miss Dorothy Dene. The lady afterwards enacted the far livelier character of Nance Oldfield, in which, with a reversal of the sexes, the same action occurs as in "David Garrick." The double performance, witnessed by a thoroughly well-gratified audience on Monday, has been repeated throughout the week.

## STRAND.

Mr. Frank Burnand's skit upon the "society" drama of "Arise" was on Wednesday night produced at the Strand under the closely titled title of "Airey Anne." The superlative wickedness of the characters of the original piece is dwelt upon with amusing exaggeration in the parody, which exploits the whimsical mimetic powers of Miss Alice Atherton at their best in her imitation of the vocal and physical peculiarities displayed by Mr. Marius, that very worst of fathers, the Chevalier de Valence. Mr. Edouin brings his rich fund of grotesque humour to bear in magnifying the bibulous tendencies of the errand husband, Harvey Lomax, in burlesquing the heroism of the hero, and in caricaturing the heroism of the heroine, Mrs. Bernard. The play, which is a merry extravaganza, during the brief half hour of its continuance, incited the audience to such hearty merriment as gave practical evidence of its assured acceptance and success.

## SURREY.

Messrs. Douglas and Wylly's drama, "A Dark Secret," was revived at the Surrey Theatre on Monday, and met with a reception as hearty as it did on its first production at the Standard Theatre. Miss Stella Breton re-enacted the dual part of Nelly the girl and Nelly the woman, originally created by her, with increased skill and force. Mr. G. Conquest, sen., gave a vivid and artistic rendering of the hypocritical and cruel old rascal, Jonas Norton. The scenes and action between Jonas and Nelly in the first and second acts especially were exceedingly powerful and effective. The acting of both was masterly and effective throughout. Mrs. Bennett also gave a spirited rendering of the part of May Joyce, as did also Messrs. Cruickshanks, Hague, Vincent, and Nye, to the characters of James Norton, Martin Brooke, Cecil Raynes, and Arthur Loates. Miss Lee acquitted herself well in a somewhat new character for her, that of the vindictive governess. The humorous vein was well kept up throughout by Mr. Conquest, jun., as Stephen Norton, and Mr. McCulloch, as the bumbling and bumbling butler, Slim, the acting of the latter named in the boat scene being as clever as it was laughable. The staging of the play was all that could be desired. The representation of the River Thames on Henley regatta day, with its bustle, sunshine, rain, and illumination at night, aroused the enthusiasm of the patrons of the Surrey as it did the patrons of the Standard. Judging from Monday's demonstration, the play should have a long run in its new locale.

## MARYLEBONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne on Easter Monday essayed a somewhat new departure at the Marylebone Theatre by appearing as Mephistopheles and Marguerite in a revival of "Faust," which was capitally staged and capably acted throughout. Mrs. Gascoigne not only looked well as Marguerite, but acted the part admirably. Mr. Gascoigne's impersonation of the lurking demon attendant of the good lady was highly commendable. Miss C. Rose as Dame Martha, Mr. W. Glenny as Faust, Mr. C. A. Morgan as Valentine, and Mr. A. Rich as Siebel, all deserve praise for their rendering of their several parts; while it is due to the merits of a good all-round company to add that the minor characters were creditably represented by Messdames M. Pate, G. Pate, H. Neville, Messrs. C. H. Fenton, L. Warde, J. Daly, W. Felton, and G. Raymond. The new general manager, Mr. W. Watts, is a commendable appointment.

## ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

The revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Elephant and Castle Theatre on Easter Monday gave unequalled satisfaction to Mr. Burton Green's patrons, and proved that he knows how the peculiarities connected with plantation and negro life were represented, and included eccentric dancing, banjo playing, solos and choruses by a male and female choir, the whole being admirably stage-managed by Mr. A. West. The scenic effects were capitally arranged, and included an impressive cataract of real water. The revival was in every way a success.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

There is nothing absolutely original in the plot of the drama, by Mr. G. Roberts, entitled "The Trapper," and produced at Sadler's Wells Theatre on Monday, but it is a stirring and amusing play for all that, dealing as it does with life in the Far West, a subject which has proved interesting of late. In the interpretation of the characters the chief honours were taken by Messrs. Campbell, Ashton, Bousfield, Field, Harwick, Herman, Johnson, Spalding, and Crisp; Messdames Vician, Montague, Scott, and Griffiths. The scenes representing colonial and Indian life were exceedingly picturesque, the action in some of them being leavened with pantomime of an exhilarating kind by the doing of a Canadian troupe of grotesques and acrobats. The play met with a favourable reception.

## MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

Quite a new entertainment was provided at St. James's Hall this week for the holidays, and to judge by the large attendance both afternoon and evening on Monday, it was highly appreciated. The first portion of the programme consisted of songs rendered by the company. Amongst the most successful of those may be mentioned a new and original song, "Too Late," by Mr. Gaulois; a ballad, "Old and New," given with great effect by Mr. H. Douglas; a new bass song, "The Old Woodcock," excellently delivered by Mr. T. Spurr; and Mr. W. H. Hawkins' "When the Roses Bloom in Spring." Mr. Eugene Stratton's perennial comic song, "The Whistling Coon," was also sung by him for the 800th time, and without apparent falling off in its popularity. This part of the proceedings was diversified by the jests and wizzes of Mr. G. W. Moore and his coadjutors, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Stratton, and the other members of the tambourine and bones. The Luptons afterwards afforded great amusement by their wild antics and clever comic knockabout business in a pantomime burlesque, and were followed by Miss Cora Cardigan, who made her appearance as a soloist. Messrs. Morton and Sadler, American song and dance artists; Mr. J. B. Radcliffe, with his budget of comic songs, a play by the boys, and a very funny sketch, entitled "The

Suspicious Husband," enacted by Messrs. John Morton, T. Sadler, Fred Freear, and J. R. Noble, made up the rest of an entertainment which promises to maintain the popularity of these well-known minstrels for a long time to come.

## AGRICULTURAL HALL.

An "Easter Carnival" was opened on Monday at this hall, and continued during the week. The main feature was an exhibition of old English sports on what is termed "The Greene of Merry Islington." The centre of the hall was laid out as an enclosed village green, with a hostelry on one side, the Three Wheatsheaves, kept by W. Baker. The first thing was the entry of the village squire and his retinue, to hold the sports. After this came races by ladies—one lap; a jingling match by villagers (the villagers having to find out blindfolded a man with a bell); a sack race by villagers; and a morris dance executed by twenty lasses in Dolly Varden dresses. The sports and games of old times were well received by large audiences.

## THE GREAT ASSEMBLY HALL, MILE END.

The series of Easter recitals and performances of oratorio at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, terminated on Tuesday evening with a "sacred selection," when the magnificent building, which holds about 5,000 persons, was filled to overflowing. The programme opened with the overture from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and the first of the two plays, "The Queen's Trumpet," and Mr. Thomas Harper (the Queen's trumpeter) and Mr. J. R. Poulter. Mr. Duncan Callow presided at the organ, and Mr. G. Day Winter conducted. "With Verdure Clad" (Haydn) was effectively sung by Miss Clara Leighton, and a like success was achieved by the band and chorus of 200 performers in "The Heavens are Telling," the trio being taken by Miss Leighton, Miss Harrison, and Mr. Thomas Kempton. The last-named gentleman, who is one of the bases in St. Paul's Cathedral choir, was heard to advantage in the recitative and air, "And God said, Let there be light, &c. (Haydn); and it is needless to say that Madame Antoinette Sterling was encored for her pathetic rendering of Cowan's "The Better Land." The appreciation of the audience of Mr. Ernest Birch's singing of "Nazareth" was evinced in a similar manner.

Mrs. Edward Saker is about to retire from the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, after twenty years of management by herself and her late husband. A testimonial and complimentary benefit, commemorative of the occasion, is being organised by the leaders of the English theatre, including, amongst others, Messrs. C. Wyndham, Wilson Barrett, J. L. Toole, Beerbohm Tree, Terriss, and Edouin. Otto Hegner, the new musical prodigy, who has just given his first pianoforte recital at the Prince's Hall, is even a more precocious genius than young Hoffman. Happily for the boy, who is but 11 years old, he is to play at only three concerts during the present season, and his performances do not, as they should, include his own recitals. The Lyceum company arrived at Queenstown from New York on Tuesday evening, with the exception of its leaders, Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, who went by the German Lloyd's line to Southampton, whence the lady proceeded, without disembarking, to Germany, to visit her son there at school. "A Crooked Mile" is the title of a new play, by Miss C. L. Lomax, in which Miss Bella Pateman will reappear for the first time since her severe illness, at a Vaudeville matinee, on Thursday, the 28th inst.—The 100th representation of "The Golden Ladder," was reached at the Globe on Wednesday evening. The part of the child, Mignon, in "Boots and Baby," forthcoming at the Royalty, is to be taken by Miss Minnie Terry, who acted with such charming naturalness in "Partners." On Monday night, at the Avenue, the character of Frailette, in "The Old Guard," from which Miss M. Edgumbe has withdrawn, was assumed by Miss Violet Cameron, whose singing and acting of the part were equally bright, but somewhat less sympathetic, than those of her gifted predecessor. A performance of a new play, "The Malcolm Watson," entitled "Held Asunder," was given at the Prince of Wales's on Tuesday afternoon, in which Miss Barry, in the character of the heroine, took her farewell of English audiences prior to her departure on an American tour. Despite its inadequate presentation by all the performers except the chief lady, the piece gave evidences of dramatic ability as regards both construction and dialogue on the part of its author.—Mr. Irving, in answer to an invitation to visit Australia professionally, has replied that, though not indisposed to take his company, "the practical difficulties at present insurmountable by reason of the cost, simply because the carriage of his company and scenery would involve an expenditure which must exceed the receipts, and without his customary personal and scenic aids and appliances. Mr. Irving modestly assumes "he would be a failure in the colonies." The worthiest protest against the vanity and selfishness of the "star" system which has ever yet proceeded from a leading actor, and one, moreover, master of the situation.

## ALARMING ACCIDENT TO A WEDDING PARTY.

A serious accident occurred to a bridal party at Ludlow, the wedding being that of Mr. A. W. Weyman, ex-mayor of Ludlow, to Miss E. S. Wood, of Riverdale. The party were driving from the neighbouring church, where the ceremony took place, to the bride's residence, when the horses became restive and overturned the brougham. The driver was thrown to the ground and rendered unconscious, and the bridal party had a narrow escape; but, fortunately, none of them were seriously injured. The horses died of a terrific shock, bleeding profusely, and one died shortly afterwards. The brougham was completely wrecked.

## SHOCKING SUICIDE NEAR HATFIELD.

Considerable sensation was caused in the neighbourhood of North Mimms, a village some few miles from Hatfield, on Thursday, by a rumour that Mr. John Finch, of North Mimms Park, had committed suicide. Mr. Finch was, it is stated, a very wealthy gentleman. His establishment was an extensive one, and in addition to his own estate he rented several hundred acres of wood from the Dowager Countess of Caledon. He married the niece of the present Duke of Wellington. It appears that on Wednesday morning Mrs. Finch was about to go to London, and adjourned to her room to make the necessary preparations. Meantime, Mr. Finch went to his gun-room, took up a double-barrelled gun, and was seen by one of the servants to reappear. When Mrs. Finch had completed her preparations and was about to start, she sought her husband with a view of saying "Good-bye." Finding him nowhere, she made inquiries, and on going to one of the upper rooms she found the door locked on the inside, and could obtain no answer. Assistance was procured and the door of the room was broken open, when the unfortunate gentleman was found sitting in a chair with the gun between his legs. He was leaning forward on to the muzzle of the piece, and the upper portion of his head was completely blown away. Dr. Vaughan Jackson was immediately summoned, but death had resulted immediately after the shot. The doctor is of opinion that the deceased gentleman must have placed his chin on the muzzle of the gun, and fired it by pressing the trigger with his foot. Only one barrel was discharged, and, strange to say, none of the occupants of the house had heard the report. The unfortunate gentleman was well-known and highly respected.

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## LONDON TOILERS AND THEIR WORK.

## The East-end Sweaters.

In continuation of Mr. Lakeman's report on the workers of London and their work, which appeared in the *People* last week, we reproduce the same inspector's remarks on the toilers of the East-end generally, especially in connection with the sweating system.

## The Tailoring Trade.

If industry be a criterion of reward, one should expect to find in this trade some of the evidences which hard work should produce; but here unremitting energy, unceasing toil, the snatching of meals by men whose labour extends to fourteen hours and more per day, point to a condition not to be equalled in severity by any other class of operatives. This incessant work is not the consequence of any open nigger-driving on the sweater's part, who is as big a slave as his helpers, so much as that the spasmodic nature of the trade, and the fact that the same assigned task within the time named by the taker-in, so that the chances of getting another batch of work may be improved. To a small sweater this is very important, as it equally affects his workers, therefore a necessary co-operation is forced upon them all. The Jews are very jealous of the wants of immigrants, who are supplied with food and shelter and put to the tailoring or shoe trades, so that however destitute an arrival may be he is sure to be taken care of. Hence we see no privation amongst these peculiar people as is understood and felt by poor Gentiles. As soon as they are in work they live hard, do not drink but save up every penny; they have no thought of cleanliness or comfort, and the height of their desires is to set up for themselves as employers of labour. Labour is so sub-divided that production is rapid; the differences of amount of earnings are shown by the grades of importance attached to each part of the process; the skilled male or female worker is paid a fixed price, and only in the slop-making branch is a lower sum accepted; but the labour price paid to hand-workers is fixed by the sweater according to his peculiarity of reasoning upon the value of the work to be done, and when the poor people must seek for a share of the little to be divided, and then the sweater is master of the situation. Many occupations are well off; they will work for one house regularly, therefore their hands can be kept on fairly well; but as there are many hundreds who cannot depend on regular work, and who, to gain the countenance of the taker-in, must yield to his cutting down, they accept goods on unrighteous terms, so that when the tailors are paid, the sweater has but a poor margin for himself. Such men prolong the misery of the whole body; they ought to remain workers, and so keep the number of the toilers for the real evils of the system as intensified by these would-be masters, because they will catch at work which has been refused by others on account of price, and will work all night to be up to time. I subjoin examples of female labour wages, showing their differences as a fair specimen of the trade. Few learners begin under 15 years old; they receive 6s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. a week for the first few months, then 4s. to 5s. until they can go on to full work. At 18 years of age those who are quick can earn 15s. a week as hand-workers, and very good workers can depend on more than nine months' work in a year, whilst the low-class sweater is not fully employed half his time; but if factory hours were not exceeded, work could be spread over a wider space of time, and employment would be more continuous; but as long as men will slave themselves as now in a calling much overstocked, intermittent labour is bound to be the rule. The skilled worker is the machine girl, who will serve a year for very small wages. When competent she can earn 4s., 4s. 8d., and 5s. a day, and upon low-class work 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The early closing on Fridays is made up by Thursday overtime and Saturday work to four o'clock, and I fear also by cribbing from the meal hours on Fridays. A learner of sixteen earns 2s. a week, a worker of six months is 4s. a day, one of three years is 1s. 6d. a day, one of two years 2s. a day, another of three years 2s. 6d. and 3s., one of four years 2s. 8d., one of two and a half years 4s. a day, one of five years 2s. a day, one of six years 3s. 6d., one of five years 2s. 6d., one of two years 2s. 6d., one of eighteen months 1s. 6d., one of five years 2s. 8d. a day, one of forty years of age 2s. a day. A button-hole gets 3d. each button-hole of 2d., finding her own braid and sewing silk; she also gets 6d. a day, a trip, or when paid by week, the average is 12s. to 18s. It is said that a tailor is but the ninth part of a man, but curiously there are nine persons engaged in the making of a coat: 1st, the sweater, who does the part he is best qualified to do; 2nd, first male machine hand; 3rd, the presser; 4th, front liner; 5th, baster; 6th, braider and binder; 7th, second machine hand; 8th, button-hole; 9th, second presser; the 4th and 6th do the intermediate hand-sewing. In a workshop employing seven women and six men, thirty-five long overcoats are completed each day, each coat is neatly bound, lined, button-holed, and silk corded, a good looking and useful coat, all for 2s., cotton, &c. found by the sweater; heavier coats make 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s., and best quality for East-end, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. The thirteen workers will earn £14 14s. 3d. per week, the sweater gets £19 5s. for his thirty-five coats—giving him a balance of £4 10s. 9d.; his house will cost him 21s. a week, his gas and coke in the winter 15s. a week, his incidental expenses upon transit of goods 2s. 6d. a week, equal to 5s. 6d., allowing him a clear profit of £2 12s. 3d. a week without house rent. A little over half a dozen men and women at work upon low-class coats at 1s. 6d. each will complete eight coats per day, pays wages 8s. 4d. a day, leaving him a gross profit of 3s. 8d. per day. Another man employing thirty males and females will complete seventy-five coats per day at 3s. 6d. each, he pays daily wages 25s. 6s., and receives £19 2s. 6d., being a gross profit of £4 10s. 6d. per day, or a gross weekly profit for five and a half days of £25 10s. 6d.

## Three Classes of Tailors.

There are three classes of tailors: 1st, the bespoke maker, who is the largest employer, has good workrooms, and employs under fair conditions; the 2nd, the maker for warehouses, who can command the attention of the merchants' foremen, and who gets work when there is any; the 3rd is the vast army of sweaters who make up slop-work and live from hand to mouth; they are without work half their time and live in wretchedness. It is here we find children sleeping in dirty workrooms, houses in an insanitary condition, garments when finished laid upon dirty beds, dustbins inside houses, drains not trapped, water-closets filthy, and where adult labour is not generally found. The wages of unskilled labour in the first class are more uniform than in the second, because the garments are superior and workmanship good. In the second class, wages are regulated according to skill of workers, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. a day. In the third class the machine maker gets the usual money, being skilled, but hand will get the lowest price, is paid as before stated. It is obvious that if good profits were not made so many would not rush into the business, and considering how rapidly a pile of garments can be made up, it is also conclusive that if work were regular, even at the miserable rate some unskilled hands are paid, a sweater employing ten hands could live fairly well, whilst another with thirty hands would, in a few years, have made a purse; but so long as there is an endless supply of unskilled labour, and whilst men and machines will work for low wages, and as long as the hand-workers are obliged to follow suit, even to the violation of legal employment. The volume of production in the combined resources of the East-end tailors would be incalculable if all hands were suitably employed, the

I do not hesitate to say that no less than 35,000 garments could be made up in one full day's work, or 10,500,000 per year, deducting Jewish holidays, equal to a money payment in wages of £1,050,000 per annum. It is depressing to have to say of so gigantic an industry that a more wretched trade does not exist; there is an anomaly about it which outsiders cannot understand; garments are made up for Great Britain and the colonies, the workers are servants to merchant princes, whose business premises are splendid and luxurious, men who see nothing whatever of the person or place contributing to their wealth, and whose lives are in every way external to them; there is no reciprocity, no sympathy, by which a morality may be sustained and under which the highest and lowest forms of human existence should meet.

## Trousers.

The trouser-making trade is, with two exceptions, in the hands of Gentiles and Germans, and the two exceptions employ Gentile hands. Work-shops are clean, the work altogether more respectable than that of a slop coat maker; wages are fairly good, and work more regular, but the low class cheap trouser-making is in the hands of Jew sweaters. The German tailor usually works on bespoke goods; they import girls in many hundreds, who work for a year for their board and lodging; for the second year they get from 1s. to 5s. a week additionally, and after a day's tailoring their monopoly is relieved by doing domestic work. It is said that sudden orders come in from shops which must be completed within the specified time by working half through the night and all day on Sunday. Machine work is done by females, who are assisted thus: one presser, a male, prepares the work; one female machinist puts it together, and five female hand workers, each taking a part, complete the five pairs; an average of twenty pairs of trousers per week per person is reached. English girls of 14 are apprenticed for a year, receiving 2s. a week; then they are advanced to 5s. in two years, when they proceed to full payment for work done. Hand workers get 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. per pair, and a quick woman will average two-and-half to three pairs a day, but, as with coat-makers, work is not continuous. The machine hand earns, according to ability, from 10s. I have seen wage-books which show 10s., 15s., 18s., 17s., 19s., and 20s., all week work, and payment is determined by the judgment of employer. We hear of no complaints as in the coat-making trades, nor is there that everlasting drive amongst them. The girls are neat, respectable English-born subjects, and have all the evidences of having been well brought up.

## Waistcoats.

The waistcoat trade is in the hands of women, who receive goods from agents and sub-agents. It is largely a domestic trade, as well as an offset from workshop employment, that is, a woman will have her children, and when busy will find a few outsiders to help her. In common work a woman will not earn more than 9d. a day, but on fair quality 2s. a day is very good; the button-hole can earn 3s. a day, deducting cost of gimp, cord, and sewing silk. Many vest-makers get work from sweaters; they are the most wretched in the trade; homes are miserable and melancholy to look at. One woman told me that she works for sixteen hours a day making button-holes, five for 2d., whereas in the shop 3d. is paid for each, another proof that the poorest workers on low-class goods are cut down by a sub-dividing system, and are completely in the hands of sharks.

## Fur Cape Making.

In the manufacturing of rabbit skins into capes we meet with insanitation, misery, and dirt. However women can be found who will work in such wretched places as it is difficult to imagine, unless we accept what I fear is too true, that "necessity knows no law." A workshop has a bench whereon the cutter shapes the skins; a large coke fire dries wet skins which are stretched on a board before it; the smell from the dye is disagreeable, and the fluff from the skins irritating; the walls and ceilings are covered with dirt, the floor is strewn with fragments of fur, and heaps of the same are piled up in available corners, but with which, as aforesaid, the factory inspector has no power to interfere beyond advice. The occupier is a wretched and miserably specimen of a Jewish cape maker; as an example, four Gentile females, one Jewess, three male Jews, and himself complete the number. The skins are received in the rough and sewn into capes, the lining and finishing being done elsewhere. Sub-divided labour is seen here as in every East-end industry; the occupier is a cutter, one man is a cutter, another a stretcher, another a nailer, women are sewers. One woman says: I have been for years at this work. I work from eight to eight, and earn 5s. a week, sometimes less. I have nothing to do for six months in the year. The second woman says: I make 6s. a week; I am bound to take what work I can get; I cannot afford to lose time in seeking for better employment; I find it hard work to live, and at times am nearly starving. The third says that she makes 6s. a week, and having no home cannot tell how she lives. The Jewess, a foreigner, lives in house of occupier, and what she earns I could not tell. The combined wages of staff amounted to 24s. 6d. a week; he makes six dozen capes per day at 4s. 6d. the dozen, making earnings for the week 47s. 6d.; therefore he has a gross balance of 43s. for himself, to meet rent, taxes, and all the other expenses he can get time by, withal he has to pawn his goods to live through it. The cost for lining is 3s. a dozen, the material for lining 6s. a dozen, the cost of skin dyed 4s. a dozen, total 17s. 6d. for a dozen complete; when sold they fetch, according to fineness, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 11d. each cape. Here is another case; a maker of fur trimmings. The workshop is a garret over a stable, filthy, full of refuse; workers sitting on bags and stools amidst dirt and ashes. Six Gentile women, three adult Jewesses, and two men are employed. From November to May work is very slack; piece-work obtains, wages amount to 7s., 8s., and 9s. per week of full time. One Gentile woman, and the Jewess make 10s. One superior worker, showed me her book, in which her earnings were 14s. and 15s. regularly. The hands are making boas of goat-skins, the property of occupier. When complete he gets 15s. a dozen for them, costing him 13s., and the warehouseman sells at 21s. the dozen. At another time he sold goods for 8s., and found that they were offered for sale by warehouseman for 23s. It is said that wholesale fur buyers will not buy from chamber masters until about the middle of the slack season, when of necessity they are compelled to take whatever they can get. These are two examples of the numerous low-class fur manufacturers in the East-end, but where no costly fur is ever seen, for the trade in valuable skins is carried on in the City and under better conditions.

## Boots and Shoes.

The women's and children's boot and shoe industry has developed within these last ten years throughout Hackney, Bethnal Green, and Spitalfields; then there were but few workshops in comparison, and the handicraft was carried to a completion in one building, as is now done only in the large factories, so that we see all sorts of places turned into workshops, and the manufacturing divided into five stages, each advanced in some other place. The clicker cuts out the uppers, the soles and heels are cut by foot presses, or by steam cutting machines, the uppers are sewn by foot or steam machines, worked by girls round the soles, and the sole sewer sits on the soles and heels by foot or power machine, and the finisher adapts the completed article for sale; but in factories where the whole process is carried on, the heels are made separately according to sizes, and when put under the heeling machine they are finally sized to the boot by the immediate driving in of three long screw nails by a steam screw driver; the

case is instantaneous. But the pegged boot requires no sole sewer; in a curious way the latter gets the uppers, which he stretches over an iron last and to which he attaches a sole; the soles are cut ready for him, his iron last is fixed to a bench, and the tools he requires are a pair of pincers, a rasp, which is used in preference to a hammer, and a mouthful of brass nails. Waxed ends, bristles, and elbow grease are things of the past here, and thus prepared he will begin and end his process by hammering in the nails; then the finisher put his handiwork to the whole, and the boot is complete. Females are generally paid by the week, and girls of 14 are engaged nominally for a year as apprentices at 2s. 6d. a week; they are then called table hands, blacking the leather, button-holes, and buttons, and helping the fitter, for which they get 7s. a week. An ordinary machinist can earn 10s. to 12s. a week, but one who works on best goods, can put patent tops on toes, and perform gyrations of fancy sewing over the fronts, goes up to 12s., 14s., and 15s.; a good fitter makes 12s. a week, whilst hand workers must be content with 7s. or 8s. A woman will take work from several warehouses, and prices vary for the same kind of work. From March to November work is brisk, but for the winter no great provision can be made, the outworkers are very slack and very badly off; whatever there is to be done is generally confined to the factory or workshop proper. Wages have fallen year by year for the last five years. Jewish masters are said to be exacting and not scruple to use the ordinary inducement for men to accept the terms of the inexorable law, "fast if you cannot do them at the price, leave them, there are plenty who will." I find that masters pay 3d. per dozen pairs less all round than they did two years ago, for a cheap pair of boots sold at 2s. 11d. to 4s. 1s. 6d. a dozen is only paid for pasting, fitting, and sewing elastic sides and uppers, in fact, completing the superstructure, and where no fitter is employed in the little workshop, 3d. per dozen is paid to a woman who fits up at her home, and this 3d. is to be deducted from the 1s. 6d. For buttoned and leather lined boots sold at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., 3s. per dozen is paid for machinery, &c. A woman employs four others on ordinary work as upper sewers. After paying wages, from her total receipts she had but 15s. to include her own labour and profit on employment and rent of workshop. Another woman says, "I employ four, and from the difference of prices now and a year ago I lose 13s. a week in gross receipts." Her wages are 1s. 3d. a dozen pair for women's, and 1s. 6d. a dozen for children's buttoned boots, and for good women's buttoned boots 2s. 6d. and 3s. per dozen; she does not clear 24s. a week for herself. Another woman employs eight females in sewing boots worth 7s. 6d. a pair retail; she says that competition by foreign Jews has reduced female labour by 2s. a week in three years, and that masters are still demanding further reductions; she gets 3s. 6d. a dozen for doing leather lined boots and can hardly get a living. By her little stock book I saw that she received last week 45s. 3d., and paid in wages 24 10s., leaving her less for a week's work than she gave to her machinist, without considering rent of workshop. Five women can machine nine dozen of cheap uppers in a day, and seven dozen of medium quality; now if we reckon nine dozen at 1s. 3d. for the side we get 27s. 6d., then four wages at 10s., 12s., 13s., and 22 4s.; the mistress has 23s. 6d. for herself for labour and rent.

## MORE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Mr. Langham held an inquiry at the City Coroner's Court, Golden-lane, on Friday, into the circumstances attending the death of Rachel Hyams, wife of Abraham Hyams, commission agent, Artisan-street, Houndsditch. Mr. J. Hayward appeared for the relatives of the deceased. The witness was Abraham Hyams, the husband, who identified the deceased as his wife. He then went on to say that on Good Friday morning, about three o'clock, a loud knocking was heard at his door. On its being opened a constable in uniform and a plain-clothes officer were standing outside. They stated that they wanted to arrest his son, Isaac Hyams, on a warrant for assaulting the police. His son was accordingly taken away, though he strongly denied the accusation, and was afterwards sentenced at Worship-street to twenty-one days' imprisonment. He has since, however, been released, after being twice in confinement, an appeal being entered to quash the conviction. The occurrence, and especially the manner of the arrest, so seriously affected the deceased, that she became unwell directly, and died, apparently from the effects of fright, on Tuesday. The knocking at the door was very violent, and the policemen kicked at it as well, and threatened to burst it open. They refused to show the witness the warrant, and threatened to take him into custody if he did not let them in. In answer to Mr. Hayward, the witness said the noise at the door lasted about a quarter of an hour. He then stated that he had been further alarmed by the deceased. The policeman spoke so loud that he had to ask them, "Are you civilised?" His wife never recovered from the shock. Two nieces who lived with him were also affected by the unusual occurrence.—By the Coroner: His wife was in good health previously. She did not suffer from shortness of breath.—Dr. Sequia, who was called in to see the deceased, stated that there were no marks of violence and no apparent cause of death, which occurred from syncope.—The Coroner: Would you connect the noise spoken with the death of the deceased? I should think it would have been more immediate. The death appeared to be natural.—Mr. Hayward: Would the sudden fright account for the deceased losing her appetite and her subsequent death so soon?—The Witness: I would require to make a post-mortem to answer that.—The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.—Mr. Hayward objected to the verdict, but the coroner said he must go elsewhere for redress.

## Turning the Tables.

At the Westminster Police Court on Friday, John Mulcahy, a young man, described as a baked potato seller, surrendered to his own recognisances, before Mr. Partridge, to further answer a charge of disorderly conduct in Church-street, Chelsea, on the night of Thursday, the 29th ult. The evidence of Police-constable 483 B was that the prisoner, with a woman, used the most disgusting language, and refused to go away when ordered.—The defendant said he was molested without reason by the policeman, and looked up for trying to take his number. Edward Gilmour, a fitter, of Chancellor's-row, Hammer-smith, who said that he was a stranger to all parties, came forward at the hearing on the 31st and gave evidence very seriously reflecting on the conduct of the constable.—Now, however, a woman whom the prisoner called as a witness, repeatedly contradicted herself, and after hearing all the evidence, Mr. Partridge said he was fully convinced that the charges against the constable was trumped up. It would be for the police to consider whether two of the prisoner's witnesses should not be proceeded against for perjury. For the disorderly conduct the prisoner would be bound over in £5 to keep the peace for three months.

## SERIOUS CHARGE.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Thursday, before Sir J. C. Lawrence, Chief Magistrate, Burleigh, otherwise Hart, 23, address refused, and Francis George Widdows, 37, ex-monk, of Glaskin road, South Hackney, were brought up on remand, charged that they, in the months of January, February, and March, 1888, in the City, unlawfully did conspire and confederate to commit a serious offence with a boy named Charles Day and others. The boy after he had given evidence on the previous day, and after he had been cross-examined the case was again adjourned.

A word to the wise.—If Bowditch's Baking Powder is the best in the world, why has it not been used in the making of the cakes and breads which are sold in the shops? This is not a riddle, but a question, which any housewife will answer. It is the best in the world, and it is the best in the world.







## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE POLITICIAN.

The *Globe* has done right good service by compiling and publishing statistical tables showing the results of all bye-elections since the present Government came into office. Here we have it arithmetically demonstrated that the Unionists have slightly gained ground in the constituencies, instead of the reverse, as Mr. Gladstone affects to believe. In a word, Home Rule has made no progress whatever during the last two years, and a general election to take place now, and the verdict of Great Britain would be precisely the same as it returned in 1885. It is eminently satisfactory to have this proved by irrefutable figures, and to thank the Unionist leaders are due to the *Globe* for undertaking such an arduous labour.

An indignant Separatist runs foul of me for daring to suggest in a recent issue that Mr. Gladstone, although in robust health, shows unmistakable signs of old age. Well, is it rank blasphemy to say that a statesman in his 79th year begins to feel the weight of years? Were a lady in question, it would be impolite to make any reference to age, but in the most virulent critics of the Separatist leader have never called him an old woman.

If injustice is to be avoided, some alterations have to be made in the proposed duties on carts and pleasure horses. Rural clergymen and country practitioners are often compelled to keep cars for the performance of their professional duties, and they have as much claim, therefore, to be exempt from these impostos as farmers. I also hear that the one shilling stamp duty on bonds to bearer is unfavourably regarded in the City, being considered cumbersome and vexatious. It would be much better to place an ad valorem duty on contract notes, beginning with threepence per £100. Even the smallest buyer could not feel that fractional change, while to the big man it would be the merest fleasite.

A new form of dishonesty is manifesting itself in Ireland, that of refusing to pay poor rates. That is downright barbarism and savagery. What would become of the poor-but for the benevolent law which compels the community to provide them with food and shelter? This, then, is what the Hibernian refusal to pay the rate means—the deaths of all who are not in a position to earn a living. Putting back the hands of the clock, Mr. Paddy, even the most inhuman African savage would hesitate to pass such a sentence on the unfortunate.

Harold Snelling, the middle-aged fellow who went over to Ireland as representative of the London Home Rulers, finds imprisonment by no means so pleasant as he expected. He complains bitterly that plank beds are abominable, and that prison fare is too homely by far. Poor man! Perhaps he will be wiser for the future than to challenge the law to a trial of strength. It is a tough customer to tackle; devilish tough, like Joe Bagstock.

It cost Mr. J. S. Balfour a bigger sum to be defeated at the late Doncaster election than sufficed to land his antagonist, Mr. Fitzwilliam, at the head of the poll. Not a very satisfactory way of spending money, Mr. Balfour; even notoriety may be bought, like repentance, at too dear a price.

Grief and dismay have fallen upon our Republicans by reason of the anarchic condition of political affairs in France. That country, after eighteen years of Republican government, finds itself unable to create a stable Administration. Nearer and nearer comes the time when the only choice will be between a military dictatorship and the rule of the Commune. Poor France! Such a magnificent country, such a grand people, and yet both going to rack and ruin for the want of patriotism among leading politicians. Englishmen certainly have no need to cast their eyes across the Channel in search of an ideal system of government. Nor will they find it on the other side of the Atlantic. The British constitution may not be quite perfect, but it is a long way superior, at all events, to those of the American and French Republics.

The impunctuality of Russia has at last compelled her Finance Minister to levy a tax on her external debt. As yet the amount of the impost is trifling, but it forms a new departure which would fill me with alarm did I hold any Russian securities. It denotes two things, each of vital importance. Firstly, that the great Northern empire must be within measurable distance of bankruptcy, or such a suicidal expedient would not have been resorted to; secondly, that the taxation of foreign creditors has come to be regarded as a legitimate fiscal innovation. And that lesson being learnt, what will be the process of confiscation stop? I believe that before the end of the present century Russian Five per Cents. will be down at 50 or even a lower quotation.

Our liberal, not to call it lavish, expenditure on the development of the resources of Cyprus has at last met with some reward. The marble head of a boy, supposed to have been sculptured by some Greek artist in the long ago, has been dug out of some ruins. That is something, but it is a far more important discovery, that an arrangement had been come to with Turkey for the permanent cession of the island to England. As matters stand, we are merely tenants, and in the event of our declining to defend the Porte's Asiatic territories, we should be liable to be turned out, that being the governing condition of our tenancy.

Mr. Punch should at once retract the ungenerous sneer it recently levelled at Mr. Chamberlain, insinuating that he was covetous of a baronetcy or some other titular dignity. I have grounds for believing that immediately after his return from America a Knight Commander of the Bath was pressed upon his acceptance, but he refused the honour without a moment's hesitation. Even had he accepted the offer, I do not see why he should be twitted with inconsistency. Sir Charles Dilke, an even more advanced Radical, has never shown any particular aversion to his titular rank.

With the greatest possible pleasure I notice that a number of leading Nonconformists have started a political association for the advancement of Unionist principles. It was high time to make some effort to disabuse the public mind of the notion that all Nonconformists are necessarily Gladstonites. This is by no means the case. I know not a few who regard Separatism with the strongest aversion, and who complain bitterly of the manner in which their ministers kowtow to Hawarden. It is well, therefore, that such an organisation of their own for employment in electoral matters.

## WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

The chief race decided on Monday was, at Kempton, the Easter Handicap of £500, six furlongs, which fell to M.P. He started a hot favourite against eight opponents, of whom only Grecian Bend ever gave him any trouble. M.P. won easily enough. At Four Oaks my selection, Sorech Owl, took the Ladywood Two-Year-Old Plate. At Manchester Fitzwilliam broke down when he looked like winning the Selling Hurdle Race, which fell to Mary Webster.

Bonnie Lassie sorely disappointed her friends in the Lancashire Steeplechase. Spahi, who at Liverpool made a bit of a race with the Lassie in the hurdle race, easily won the steeplechase, with Johnny Longtail second, and Frigate third. Hurdle racing, and net getting over a country, is evidently Bonnie Lassie's game.

William L'Anson, at Gosforth Park, won the Juvenile Plate for the seventh time in succession with one of his horses, Mr. Perkins's Fisher.

field, by Pursebearer—Blair Bree, carried Fagan to victory this time. The same jockey has been up on the winner from 1882 to 1888 inclusive.

Manchester's second day's steeplechasing was fairly interesting. The useful Pharsang opened the ball by beating two better favourites for the Hunters' Steeplechase.

Dan Dancer's form in the Jubilee Hurdle Race showed marked improvement on his performance at Liverpool, and cost dearly to those who accepted it as correct.

Etiquette would, I think, have won the Easter Handicap Steeplechase if it had run. Lady Lothian, who won, was otherwise lucky, as Sophist broke down when going well.

On Tuesday, at Northampton, we had all sorts of weather, from warm sunshine to hail and thick snowflakes. The course was not in bad order as regards footing, but would have been better for a little attention.

We started with the Rothschild Maiden Plate, in which the two-year-old Lady Hester filly, the favourite, got the best of Aureoline, thanks, perhaps, to Weldon's waiting with the latter.

Clutch proved the best of four bad ones in the Wakefield Lawn Stakes.

The carefully-spotted good things, Deschamps and Madame Galvani, were both upset in the Althorp Park Stakes. Deschamps ran rather ungenerously at last. A rattling finish ended in a dead heat between Decoit, who put up in the last stride or two, and Eros. Eros, who improved a good deal on the opening week's form, won the deciding heat.

Aureoline, ridden by Weldon, easily landed the Stand Plate.

My selection, Shimmer, did me a good turn in the Earl Spencer's Plate. She was not backed by the party at the post, but was made a starting price job all over the country. Felix made a great race with Shimmer, but April Fool, who was third, ran disappointingly.

For some reason Thorne went very badly in the market for the Eythlych Water. At the start 100 to 6 could be had about him. He was always in front in the last half mile, and won with something to spare.

As I went for Shimmer, at 7 to 1, and Thorne, a 10 to 1 (S.P.) chance, I did not do badly for my followers.

On Wednesday, Fair Marion romped away with the Ascott Plate. Lutizen, who was made second favourite, ran very queer, and will do better presently.

Coriander had the pace of the others in the Town Selling Plate. Anodyne was a great tip for the Auction Stakes. At one time the colt by Camelot—Baroness—looked like being favourite, but went out. In the race Anodyne was always winning, and the Baroness colt ran indifferently.

Oliver Twist had no difficulty in scoring a win in the Northamptonshire Stakes, for which half a dozen were well backed. Oliver had all the others, except Decision, well beaten a quarter of a mile from home. Lord Penrhyn's colt—this is the colt by Umpire—Lady Newman—began very badly, but was running on strongly at the finish. Still, he had no chance against the winner when it came to a set-to.

Lord Hastings won a couple of races, the Kelmarsh Plate with Judith, and the last race of the meeting, the Buccleugh Water, with Mirage, who upset a very strong tip in Red Palmer.

At Sandown, on Wednesday, the soldiers had a good meeting. In the Army and Navy Hunters' Steeplechase, five started, four fell, and one bolted. Three fences from home Enone and Southam were alone left in, the former came to grief and brought down Southam. Captain Owen mounted one of the course-clearers' horses and galloped after Southam, whom he caught near the paddock, and brought back to the fence where he fell, and after that he finished alone. Brave's weight beat him in the Grand Military Gold Cup.

The Marylebone Cricket Club last week intimated to the County Cricket Council that they did not think fit to vary the existing law of 1 lb. At the same time they stated that they had other matters under consideration. On Monday the club published a memorandum that at the usual opening gathering a special meeting would be held to deal with the following propositions:—

Law XIII.—The ball shall be bowled in overs of five balls from each wicket alternately.

Law XIV.—The bowler may change ends as often as he pleases, but shall not bowl two overs in succession in the same innings.

Law III.—In one day matches either side may at any time declare their innings closed.

Many good cricketers who care more for the game than for gate would like to see six balls to the over, as the more there are to an over the less time is spent in changing places at the call of time.

Small clubs are likely to feel the alteration of Rule XIV more than big ones. The latter have generally several good bowlers. Frequently minor clubs have one much better than all others, and to them it may be a great advantage to be able to let him change ends as often as desired, provided that some one else delivers an over meanwhile.

The Corinthians' Easter tour did not open too auspiciously, as they were defeated at Perry Bar, Birmingham, by five goals to two, when meeting the Association Cup holders, Aston Villa. In their next game they were pitted against Preston North End, who gave them a still worse beating, and won by seven goals to one. On Tuesday they were at Blackburn opposed to the Rovers, who defeated them by one goal to none.

It is only fair to say that the Corinthians had not by any means their best eleven.

Many were the heart-burnings among some of the little London bookmakers when they heard the names of Wood Green, had carried off the Easter Handicap at Sheffield. The metropolitan division had stood him over and over again, only to be disappointed when the pinch came. Now, when the ped wins they are left out in the cold to a man, and have right to grumble at their hard luck.

Howell, at Leicester, on Monday turned the tables on W. Wood, of North Shields, when he won the ten miles' professional championship at Aylestone-road. Wood proved his most formidable opponent, but was beaten cleverly, although Howell was a good deal hampered in the race by Lumden.

On the same day, Allard, of Coventry, who, like Wood, is a recent accession to the professional ranks, was beaten at Coventry by W. M. Woodside, the American. They rode ten miles, and Woodside won by six yards. The weather was very bad and the track sticky.

Wood made amends for Monday's beating when he met Howell in the final heat at the Wolverhampton Mile Championship. Of the four qualified to start, three came from South Shields, viz., W. Wood, E. H. English, and his brother, T. E. English. All three finished in front of Howell, who protested that he had been purposely shut in by the Englishes. The objection was not successful.

R. H. English, with 35 yards start, won the £100 first prize in the Open One Mile Handicap.

After all, it appears that we are not to see the Toronto Amateur Bowing Club at Hesley Negatta. The time for receiving entries from abroad expired on March 31st. Mr. Doering, a sculler well known to our amateurs who have taken part in the Hamburg regatta, is the only

foreign entrant. He has sent in his name for the Diamond Sculls.

Tom Lees, the Australian, is complaining that he cannot get a match on, as his challenger, Mike Jennett, has not covered Lees' deposit. Tom is open to box any one at 11st. 7lb.

Legend to hear that Toff Wall is unwell, and will not be able to take part in Mr. Ben Byrnes' tournament at the Agricultural Hall.

William Mitchell has accepted W. J. Peall's challenge, and will play him 15,000 up, "all in," with 1,000 points start for £109 a side.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

"Seaman," writing from Suakin, most kindly sends an account of a fish as follows:—

On the 15th a native Suakini was following his vocation alone, when he caught a monster fish with an ordinary deep-sea hook. The fish itself measured 6ft. in length and 7ft. in girth. Its head was about 1ft. across and was of a deep brown colour, with a few black spots. It was very peculiar as to look, for, on being cut up, there were found inside about twenty beef bones, weighing from 2lb. to 5lb. each, besides an iron hook with about 2ft. of chain attached, which we call a shark hook, and sundry small fish.

As far as I am able to judge from this description, the fish belonged to the shark family, of which there are several varieties.

"A Twenty Years' Fowl-hesper" obliges with a cutting from a weekly London paper stating that a Cochinchina pullet belonging to a gentleman in Lincolnshire recently laid a very large egg with two shells, the outer one containing two distinct yolks, and having inside it a perfect egg with one yolk. Last autumn we had in these columns a good deal of correspondence on the subject of double-yolked eggs, two birds coming from one egg, one egg being found inside another, &c. It then became apparent that, though these phenomena are not very common, they still do occur occasionally. I have seen specimens of eggs of the kind described in the cutting forwarded to me.

The other day I paid a visit to a pond in the vicinity of London, which I have known for years to be the breeding-place of countless newts. There were not many in the water as yet when I visited the place, but I was able to procure as many as I wanted, both males and females. There were no warty newts (*Triton cristatus*) to be seen, however. Newts have always been especial favourites of mine. They are such lively little creatures in the water, and during the spring the male is truly beautiful. His crest extending along his back and tail is then at its highest perfection. The colour of his body is most brilliant, the darker spots showing off against the lighter background. The lower part of his tail is often of a pearly white, and is tipped with a delicate coral colour.

Some time during the summer the newts, especially the small smooth ones (*Lisotriton punctatus*), leave the water and take up their abode on land. The male loses his crest to a great extent, only a slight ridge remaining of it, and altogether becomes more like the female. At this time they live under stones and at the roots of plants, and in this position I have found numbers of them during the autumn. In the water they will eat eagerly the tadpoles of the common frog, and also bloodworms and various small aquatic insects. I have known them eat ants' eggs. When on land, I have known them to readily devour small earthworms, but what they seem to prefer above all are the green caterpillars of the cabbage butterfly.

A correspondent has forwarded to me a specimen of an insect found by him. I fear it is nothing but the larva or young of the cockroach, but still I am very much obliged to him for sending it. The adult cockroach, or blackbeetle, as it is generally termed, is one of the greatest pests of English houses. The name "blackbeetle" is entirely wrong, for the insect is not black, but of a red colour, and it is not a beetle, but belongs to the order "orthoptera," which includes the grasshoppers, locusts, &c. The cockroach lays its eggs in a small brown capsule of rectangular shape, and wherever these insects are numerous the capsules are sure to be seen.

Among the Chinese the month of April goes by the graphic name of "the month of excited insects." How true this name is! This is the month when all insect life begins to wake from the long sleep in which the winter has been passed and to enter into the joys of the approaching summer with an eager zest. The Chinese call the time of "excited insects." Probably, too, the Chinese, like many other people, include reptiles under the name of insects, and this only makes the name more appropriate, for the reptiles quite as much, or perhaps, more than the true insects, are excited at this season. Our name for the month also has reference to the waking up of nature, for it is derived from the Latin, *aperio*, and means the month when the earth opens for the growth of plants.

The Chinese have many curious customs with regard to animals. It is the habit in China, I believe, for gentlemen and ladies to carry about, when they go for a walk, a bird in its cage in the same way in which we would take out a dog. In that country when any of the large drains get much mud deposited in them the inhabitants clear them by putting a quantity of the largest tortoises they can find in at one end. The reptiles scuttle along the drain, stirring the mud up as they go along; so that it becomes washed out. The tortoises, not liking the underground muddy places that they find themselves in, make their way as quickly as possible along the drain and get out at the other end, where they are taken up by their owner.

It was from China that our beautiful gold fish came, which now is the favourite denizen of English globes. The Japanese-neighbours of the other nation—too, have strange uses for animals. There is a curious fish, known as the beaked chetodon, to be found in the Indian seas, which they keep as a pet. This fish, which is of a roundish shape and has a long snout, catches its food in a singular manner. When it sees a fly resting on a blade of grass above the water, it quietly approaches the surface until its beak just projects above it. The fish then shoots a drop of water at the fly so skillfully that the insect is knocked off its perch, and falls prey to the marksmanship below. Now, the Japanese keep the fish in confinement, and amuse themselves by suspending an insect by means of a slender rod and line, over the water, and watching the chetodon shoot it. The archer fish, another species, also procures its living in the same way.

Reading a Lancashire paper, I came upon an instance of the "homing" faculty in dogs, which has rarely been surpassed. A farmer residing at Staveley lately sold a collie dog to a butcher at Manchester, seventy-five miles distant, and for the homing of the animal by train. The dog did not, however, appreciate its new surroundings, in spite of the abundance of "pickings" in the shop, and one morning took its departure, quickly finding its way back to Staveley. As the animal had never travelled the road before, it must have been guided by pure instinct or whatever we may call the faculty which enables the dumb creature to find their way about so much better than man.

A correspondent of "G. A. W." sends me a whole string of questions about the food and management of birds, which would require all my space to answer even briefly. I must, therefore, refer him to some book on the subject; there are plenty to be had at very moderate prices.

## OLD IZAAK.

To become a really good angler I would advise him who has such a desire to spend a few hours in the study of the natural history of fresh water fish. A man may possess good tackle, and the knowledge of how to use it, but this is not all that is needed. He must also possess the

temperature of the water, and various other considerations, which must be taken into account when trying to induce them to take a bait. The literature bearing upon this subject is not of a very extensive order, but there are two books which I would advise every would-be angler to read, and they are Manley's "Fish and Fishing" and Pennell's "Angler Naturalist." When speaking of angling writers, I must, however, allude to the greatest of all, Francis Francis, whose "Book on Angling" is the most comprehensive and instructive work of its kind ever issued.

I write these notes at the close of a pleasant Easter spent by the riverside, in the neighbourhood of Walton and Sunbury, and although not able to fish in consequence of the close season, I took many opportunities of exploring the water, with a view to the future, and was more than ever confirmed in my opinion that the river here affords one of the best angling resorts near London. Notwithstanding the fact that the state of wind and water left but little hopes of success, there were two or three enthusiasts trying for a trout, among them being Mr. J. P. Wheeldon, who was broken away on two successive mornings by what he judged to be the same fish.

A large competition in aid of the funds of the Anglers' Benevolent Society took place on the 25th March in the Lea. The competitors were only allowed to fish in that part of the river between St. Margaret's Bridge and Carthagen Lock. Of the thirty prizes given, the first was taken by Mr. Haines, of the Good Intent Angling Society, with 1lb. 13oz.

A circular has been issued by the Richmond Piscatorial Society which gives a slight forecast of what the bait-casting tournament will be like which will be held at Twickenham on June 9th. There will be spinning bait casting, Thames style from the reel, for accuracy, 15oz. bait, and slow, steady bait casting, any style, bait and slow, to weigh 2lb. 10oz.; also competitions for professionals and for amateurs. It is proposed to have punting races, and to erect a marquee for an exhibition of fishing tackle and anglers' requisites, as well as for the display of the prizes.

I have often when travelling—and I have no doubt many of my readers have enjoyed the same experience—passed many what threatened to be long and tedious hours pleasantly in waiting with a chance acquaintance in whom I have discovered a brother angler. I well remember one very foggy night last winter, when I found myself in London, and had no other option but to walk to Richmond, as I had missed the last train down. There was another gentleman in the same predicament, and we proposed to trudge it together, but as I suppose we were neither of us in the best of tempers the conversation languished somewhat until we made the mutual discovery that both were anglers, then matters brightened up considerably, and the rest of the time passed quickly enough. A suggestion is now being made that anglers should wear some badge, or distinct article, which should enable them "to swap lies" without introduction.

The following beautiful lines, by Andrew Laing to Isaac Walton, are taken from the April number of *Harper's Magazine*:—  
Old Isaac, in this angry age of ours,  
This hungry, angry age, how oft of thee  
We dream, and thy divine tranquility  
And all thy quietude in the deep waters  
The meads enamelled, and the singing showers,  
And shatter of the silver willow trees,  
By quiet waters of the River Lea!  
Ah, happy hours! we cry—ah, happy hours!

I do not think that I have ever before alluded to the peculiar power said to be possessed by the tench of healing sick and wounded fish. It is mentioned by many angling authorities, and notably by Walton, who calls the tench "the physician of fishes." Whether there is any truth in the theory has never been conclusively proved, but it is certain that even the pike, to whom nothing comes amiss from a water-rat to a ginger-bread bottle, forbears to make a meal of a tench. Trimmers have been seen, and the baits have been taken, with the exception of those for which tench were used.

A friend of mine writes me an interesting account of a pike fishing which he had to endure the close of the season. It appears that the pike in question were particularly well fed, and consequently it was necessary to find some special dainty with which to tickle their jaded appetites. He tried Thames dace without much success, but the lady of the house where he was staying possessed a number of gold fish, and one morning my friend's enthusiasm as an angler overcame other considerations, and two of the lady's pets were doubtless much surprised to find themselves inside a bait-can, and, I expect, even more surprised to find themselves in the lake, shortly afterwards, with a snook hook attached. They were taken as soon as they were put into the water, and I think it probable that, barring the expense, gold fish would prove to be a killing bait.

## THE ACTOR.

Those who were present at the premiere of "The Pompadour" are still talking about it, and no wonder, for the occasion was extremely interesting. Mr. Wills, one of the authors, screened himself from observation, I noticed, in one of the boxes behind the balcony, while Mr. Grundy, the other author, seceded himself in the balcony stalls, just under the over-hanging "pit." Mr. Wills, I was told, had modestly declined to come before the curtain if called upon, but in the end he relented.

It was certainly a brilliant gathering. In one of the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, and Mr. and Mrs. Piner. In the stalls sat Lady Monckton and not far from her Mr. H. A. Jones; while the same row held also Mr. Whistler and the young author of "The Amber Heart." In close proximity, again, were the Sisters Terry, Marion and Florence, much interested, no doubt, in the fortunes of brother Fred.

Farther from the stage was Miss Kate Terry, whose husband, Mr. Lewis, was contented with a place in the balcony behind Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were also in the stalls, and so were Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and the two M'Carthy's, M.P., father and son. In the front row of the balcony sat Miss Florence St. John and her husband, and somewhere in the house (for I met them coming out) were Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. Arthur Cecil.

On Monday afternoon to the German Reeds, where I was much pleased with the music which Mr. Caldwell has written for Mr. Watson's "Wanted An Heir." Much of it is written in admirable imitation of the old English style, notably the lively opening trio, "Two are company, three are none." Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch is one of the best he has done. It is not very fresh in scheme, but some of the songs and descriptions are very happily conceived.

At the Lyceum in the evening I noted one distinguished visitor in the person of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., who, I hope, was pleased with the acting of the young lady—Miss Dorothy Dene—whom he has so recently immortalised in his "Deed of Darkness."

I believe that the new play, "The Loadstone," owes its conception and inception to Mr. Vernon. Mr. Pemberton having been called on to give effect to Mr. Vernon's ideas. Mr. Pemberton is best known to me by certain one-act pieces, decidedly above the average. He is, I believe, a Birmingham journalist. If Miss Ward is sufficiently pleased with the reception given to "The Loadstone," it may be "put on" at a London theatre.

Of Mr. Charles Harris' benefit show on Thursday afternoon the leading feature was certainly the grand act of "Billie Tazler," with Mr. Tazler

as Billie, Miss Marion Hood as Phoebe, Miss Bryant as Arabella, Miss Coveney as Eliza, Miss Bryant as Susan (with a song), Mr. Loman as Sir Mincing, Mr. Thornton as Flapper, and last, but not least, Mr. Arthur Roberts as Barnacle. How many times "All on account of Eliza" was encored must be left to the imagination. Of the "characters" I liked best Miss Tempest's charmingly-sung melody by Delibes.

Perhaps the most piquant thing in the representation of "Airy Annie" at the Strand on Wednesday was the presence, in the boxes, of Miss Florence St. John, who approached with much kindness Miss Atherton in imitation of her (Miss St. John's) husband, Mr. Marius.

It is hoped that one of the attractions of Mr. F. G. Potter's benefit at the Gaiety on the 26th will be the production of a new two-act play by "Richard Henry," the successful authors of "Game," "Monte Cristo, Jr.," and "Frankenstein." The piece, I hear, is of the rustic sort, with a good infusion of comedy.

At Liverpool they have been reviving Mr. Reece's "Perfect Love," with Miss Kate Vaughan as Titania. This fairy piece was first brought out in London in 1870, with Charles Warner, W. Blakeley, and Miss Eliza Johnstone in the cast.

## GENERAL CHATTER.

"Well, Bill, it just beats me, the way them chaps go spoiling their holidays," said one loafer outside a pub to a congenial spirit. The "chaps" who excited his derision were some companies of Volunteers marching to a railway station en route to Portsmouth. "Just so, Jack," replied the other beauty; "me and you isn't sich bloomin' fools as to go playin' at sodgerin' without a drop of drink on the road." And with that these patriotic citizens lounged into the pub to moisten their clay.

Happy omen! Eastertide has passed without a single indignation meeting in the parks to spoil the grass. What has become of our stump orators? Where are the noble creatures who, in general, went at this season to the country to uproot the monarchy, dissolve society, and establish the millennium on the ruins of existing institutions? Surely they have not become so degenerated as to take to honest work; if that be the case, I rather pity the other inmates of the workshops where these gentlemen condescend to labour. On the other hand, the public advantage is greatly promoted by their disappearance.

Rumour says that the great diamond merchants of Hatton Garden are forming a ring to force down the wholesale price of the precious stones. Being over-supplied with stock they can afford to dispense with buying for a long time to come, and stand at a great advantage, inasmuch as the South African mines must sell to earn dividends. A jeweller of my acquaintance predicts that before long diamonds will be a drug in the market, and be purchasable at half the present price. We shall see; I have heard much the same prophecy on many occasions, but never have been able to pick up any bargains.

Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, have fallen out, and are banging one another furiously in the American papers. More power to their elbows! Being over-supplied with stock they can afford to dispense with buying for a long time to come, and stand at a great advantage, inasmuch as the South African mines must sell to earn dividends. A jeweller of my acquaintance predicts that before long diamonds will be a drug in the market, and be purchasable at half the present price. We shall see; I have heard much the same prophecy on many occasions, but never have been able to pick up any bargains.

Say not that our efforts to introduce civilization into the Eastern Sudan have entirely failed. I came across a proof to the contrary in the consular report on the trade of Suakin. The trade, which while less liquor and beads sold, much larger quantities of slaves have been taken place in British perspective. Does not this denote a considerable advance in civilisation among the Arabs? It is not until man has acquired some culture that he appreciates the advantage of making his person small sweetly. Nevertheless, there is something odd in the idea of Osman Digma pouring eau-de-Cologne on his pocket-handkerchief. We shall next hear of his indulging in a tub and having his periserial head shampooed.

It was alleged in a recent county court case at Smethwick that the ceremony of initiation into the Caledonian Society includes putting the candidate's head into a bag. While he is in this humiliating position the dignitaries flourish swords over him to test his nerve. It would be a better test, I think, if he could see the bright blades whirling round his head. But that, perhaps, might be quite too trying in some cases. Query for the learned editor of *Notes and Queries*: is the vulgar adjuration, "Put your head in a bag," derived from this curious practice of the Caledonian Corks?

That very filthy offence, indecent exposure, should be punished far more severely than it is generally is. Six months of hard labour would not be a big too much, nor would society complain of a little taste of the cat were thrown into the bargain. My notion is that when human beings degrade themselves to the level of brute beasts, they should be dealt with as brute beasts. The crime in question puts the perpetrator outside humanity, being purely bestial, revolting, and unnatural.

"Do confectioners lay eggs?" asked a tiny girl of her mother. "No, darling; what put such an idea into your head?" "Because, mamma, all the sweetie shops are full of eggs at Easter, and where do they come from if the people don't lay them?" This conversation really took place the other day. I had it from the proud parent who told me the story as an illustration of the child's smarts.

The Duc d'Orleans prefers, it appears, shooting tigers in India to the poor sport afforded by French politics. He has already bagged sixteen of the great striped cats, one of which very nearly made an end of the young man. It swarmed up into the howdah wherein the prince sat, the elephant carrying it bolted in a panic, and the heir to the French throne had a hot time of it for a few seconds. Fortunately the howdah fell a few yards, and he then managed to scramble away, none the worse for the encounter. It would have been singular, had it not been a second French Pretender had lost his life while receiving British hospitality.

## THE LOUNGER.

Mr. E. Tearle's essay with the legitimate drama at the Standard Theatre, judging from Monday's attendance, will no doubt prove a success. If there is nothing special that calls for comment in individual interpretation of character, the representations in their entirety are commendable, and no fault can be found in the matter of want of variety in the programme. At the conclusion of his engagement at the Standard, Mr. Tearle and his company go to Sadler's Wells Theatre.

It is not generally known that the character of Jonas Norton, in "A Dark Secret," was originally conceived by the authors in view of Mr. Conquest, sen., playing the part, but circumstances prevented the last-named playing it on the original production of the play. Seeing that it fits Mr. Conquest so well, I am told that in all probability in their next essay of authorship Messrs. Douglas and Welling will measure Mr. Conquest again, with a view of his being in the cast of characters.

I learn that the business at the music halls on Easter Monday cut all previous records. Money had to be refused, and overflow tickets for the Tuesday evening were asked for certain seats at the Alhambra, the Empire, the Canterbury, the London Pavilion, the Oxford, the Trocadero, the Royal, the Middlesex, the Royal Standard, the Cambridge, the Foresters, Collins's, the Bedford and the Star, at all of which capital programmes of entertainment were on foot.



GROSS MISBEHAVIOUR OF  
POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Wandsworth Police Court on Thursday, Mr. Montagu Williams investigated a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct preferred by the police against George and Elizabeth Baker, and a further charge of attempted rescue against the former. When the case was previously before the court allegations of a serious nature were made by the prisoners against the police-constables, and in order that the matter might be thoroughly investigated the magistrate granted a remand. The man alleged that his niece inadvertently ran against Police-constable 374 in Battersea Park-road, when he immediately struck her a blow in the face with his open hand. He further alleged that on speaking to the constable he was seized, and taken to the police station, and while confined in a cell was held by an officer and struck by Constable 156 W. These allegations, in addition to another that the woman was insulted when at the station, were positively denied. Police-constable 496 W explained how he thought the blow on the man's head was inflicted. He said the prisoner, butted at the cell door with his head. He was knocked back by the force of the blow and in this way he received the injury referred to. Mr. Montagu Williams thought that was not possible.—On Thursday, Mr. James O'Neill, a surgeon, was called. He deposed that on the day mentioned the male prisoner came to have the back of his head dressed. He had a slight abrasion and a punctured wound. The witness stopped the bleeding, and sent him home. He also examined the woman, and found a slight redness on her arm.—Mr. M. Williams: Was the man drunk?—The Witness: Not in my opinion.—Mr. M. Williams: Was he expected to run?—The Witness: No.—Mr. M. Williams: Was she drunk?—The Witness: No.—Mr. M. Williams: Would the injury have been occasioned by a blow from a man's hand with a ring on the finger?—The Witness: Yes.—Mr. M. Williams: Could it also have been caused by a fall?—The Witness: Yes.—Mr. M. Williams: Supposing the man butted his head against an iron door with that force which knocked him backward, would you have expected to find a wound on the forehead?—The Witness: Yes, or a contusion.—Mr. M. Williams: You would expect a bump as large as an egg?—The Witness: I would have expected to find more than that.—Mr. M. Williams: I think so. Police-constable 374 W was recalled, and persisted in his opinion that the prisoners were drunk.—There being no further evidence, Mr. M. Williams summed up the case. He said the explanation given by Police-constable 496 W, as to the way in which the injury to the man's head was caused, was an extraordinary one, and in his opinion an untrue statement. That the man was assaulted at the station there was not a shadow of doubt, and his impression was that he was struck before he was placed in the cell. He did not believe the statement of the prisoner, Spencer, that no assault was committed. He might have been mistaken as to the wound, but he could not have been mistaken as to the assault. The man's statement had been corroborated to the hilt from first to last. He believed the constable struck the niece. It was a gross breach of duty. The whole thing had arisen in consequence of the constable's behaviour. Notwithstanding the fact that a medical man had sworn that the prisoners were sober, the constables persisted in their statement that they were drunk. The story of the door was as gross a falsehood as could be hatched. If a man of fourteen stones knocked his head against the door sufficiently hard to cause it to fall and inflict a wound on the back of the head he would have had a bump on his forehead as large as an egg. He was the first man to protect the police, but when they abused the powers entrusted to them he had a duty to discharge to the public. The conduct of the police in the matter, from the highest to the lowest, was eminently unsatisfactory, and must be inquired into. He discharged the prisoner, and endorsed the charge-sheet in the following terms:—"The conduct of the police-constables was most unsatisfactory, and their evidence unreliable."

## HE WASN'T AT THE FEED.

At a meeting of the Liverpool City Council this week Mr. O'Hare called attention to the cost of a banquet on March 26th, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new wholesale fish market in Liverpool. Mr. O'Hare said he had been looking at the menu card of this celebrated banquet, and had been appalled by the list of luxuries, and dainties supplied to the 100 gentlemen who partook of the feast. There were no less than thirteen courses—(loud cries of "Recherché," and laughter)—at this most recherché banquet. He would only trouble the council with a general indication of the dainties. "Mushroom on toast"—(laughter)—was partaken of upon that occasion—(laughter)—but there were some courses which, with his imperfect and small knowledge of French, he should be obliged to omit. There was "Punch à la Romaine," and it appeared that the members of the Markets Committee thoroughly enjoyed themselves. (Prolonged laughter.) Then there was a second service of champagne, and haricots. (Roars of laughter.) He felt that he must say that the gentlemen who took part at that banquet ought to pay the full expense, some £40 or £50—(laughter)—which, however, the ratepayers would have to pay, and at which a number of gentlemen, marshalled from right and from left, were also present. (Laughter.) He alluded to the worthy aldermen of the city, who always turned up well on these occasions—(renewed laughter)—followed in the rear by a number of well-paid officials. (Laughter.) But after the feast came the tragedy; after the banquet came the bill for it. He objected to the sum being allotted to the Markets Committee for the purpose of enjoying themselves and filling their stomachs—"Oh, oh," and laughter—at the expense of the rates. (Hear, hear.) The banquet was carried out with great secrecy—(hear, hear)—so much was this so that it was even hidden from the reporters, and it was only by a side wind that he had been able to gain any information at all. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving that the cost of the banquet be not borne by this council.—Several members (in chorus): "There is no reference to any payment for that dinner on the minutes." Mr. Alderman Grindley: I do not know whether this has been seconded or not, but I think it is entirely out of order. (Loud laughter.) "Hear, hear," and "No, no." It is a question of the fact and the grapes. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. J. B. Smith: There is really very little feasting on an occasion like this compared with what there was years ago. The majority of us on this council have very hard work, and what we get out of it is very little. It is not worth talking about.—A Councillor: They ought to withdraw the motion.—Mr. Purcell: They ought to withdraw the bill for payment.—A Voice: O'Hare soup.—The Mayor: Do you withdraw, Mr. O'Hare?—Mr. O'Hare: If I am allowed to bring it up at the next meeting.—The Mayor: You can see the bill.—Mr. Alderman Grindley: I have no objection to refer the bill, when it comes in, to Mr. O'Hare, and let him pay for it.—Mr. O'Hare: I decidedly object to that.—The discussion here dropped.

**AN EMBARRASSING OBIT.**  
The King of Dahomey has considerably embarrassed the invalid King of Portugal by sending him a present of a consignment of half a dozen negro girls, with a message that they had been selected from the prettiest and plumpest damsels in his dominions. On reaching Lisbon these nymphs were attired much after the fashion of the Garden of Eden, but they have since been decorously dressed by order of King Louis. They were first sent to the Marine Barracks, where they were kept for five days in a carefully-guarded wing, but this arrangement caused both scandal and inconvenience, so they were relegated to a house in the Botanical Gardens, where they still remain.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT A  
BULL-FIGHT.

A fearful disaster of a most extraordinary character is reported to have occurred at Celaya, a small town in the Mexican State of Guanajuato, about 100 miles north-west of the capital. On Sunday an audience exceptionally large, and including all the best people of the town and neighbourhood, had assembled to witness a bull-fight. The authorities had permitted a number of deserters from the army, and men charged with offences against the military laws, to be present under a strong guard. The scene of the performance was a tented circus, with masts hanging from the roof to screen the galleries from the heat of the sun. The soldier-prisoners had formed a plot to escape, in pursuance of which one of them set fire to the masts in the hope that in the confusion which would ensue they could slip away unnoticed. A brisk breeze was blowing, and the whole circus flashed into fire like so much tinder. The panic-stricken crowd made desperate efforts to escape. Some leaped from the galleries, and in this way fifty persons received injuries, and the number would have been larger but that the firmness of the structure enabled many to burst through the side boarding. Others maddened beyond all self-control, knocked down their fellow-sufferers, and made their way over their bodies to the street; a hundred are reported to have been injured by being trampled upon. Several of the sightseers became insane. In this frightful scene the bulls, excited by the flames, escaped from the building, and rushing through the flying crowd gored men, women, and children right and left. As soon as the debris could be examined, nine bodies were found charred beyond recognition. Nine persons were taken out alive, but so badly burned that they died shortly after. Sixty-eight others were not expected to live. The catastrophe is described as the worst that has occurred in Mexico for 300 years. Another account says altogether 18 persons were killed, 68 were badly burned, some fatally, over 100 were injured in their leap from the galleries, and 50 were hurt in the crush. All the prisoners escaped in the confusion.

## A TRAM FARE DISPUTE.

At Wandsworth Police Court, John Watkins, a private in the Grenadier Guards, who wore the Sudan medal, was charged with refusing to pay his tramcar fare, and with assaulting Joseph Pasterfield, the conductor.—The complainant said the prisoner entered his car while travelling from Chelsea to Battersea on Monday afternoon. He refused to pay his fare, and was leaving the car when witness prevented him. He then struck him on the forehead, and assaulted the driver, who came to his assistance. Mr. Watkins was charged with the assault on the driver, and with refusing to pay the fare. The conductor also stated that there were ample notices to inform the public that there would be no penny fares.—The prisoner in his defence said he was roughly handled by the conductor.—Mr. M. Williams mentioned that he heard a dispute last evening between a passenger and a conductor who demanded an extra penny. He looked for a notice, but could not find one. If there had been one it was where it could not be seen. He suggested that on those occasions when the fares were doubled the conductor should inform the passengers of this fact when entering the car, in order to prevent disputes. If this course was not adopted notices should be posted outside the car.—Mr. George Mitchell was called on behalf of the complainant, but he gave evidence in favour of the prisoner, who was allowed to be discharged.

## "ANOTHER WOMAN."

Edith Graham, a riding-mistress, was placed in the dock at Hammersmith Police Court charged with assaulting Arthur Pegg, a horse-dealer, of Droop-street, Queen's Park, and with damaging the parlour door.—The complainant said he had known the prisoner for several years. She had been bound over to keep the peace towards him for six months, which had just expired.—Mr. Barstow: Never mind. What did she do on this occasion?—The complainant then said if she would consent to be bound over to keep the peace he would not press the assault.—The prisoner agreed to be bound over, and said she lived with him as his wife for fourteen years, and he had reduced her to that position. He was now living with another woman. All she wanted was her pictures which he had in the house.—The complainant said it was a tissue of lies.—Replying to the magistrate, the complainant admitted that he had been living with her.—Mr. Barstow: Then it is not a tissue of lies.—The complainant said that Pegg ought not to have stated that it was a tissue of lies, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

## LONG FIRM BUSINESS IN CHEESE.

At the Hammersmith Police Court on Wednesday, four men, Samuel Long, Charles Hubbard, George Butler, and George Butler the younger, were charged with obtaining a quantity of cheese, value £104, from Mr. Allen, a corn and cheese factor, of Park House, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, by false representations, and with feloniously receiving the same. Mr. Hayes appeared for the Butlers.—Several witnesses stated that on Tuesday the prisoner Long, at the delivery order signed by "George Mortimer," at the goods depot at Paddington Station for twenty-three boxes of cheese, and signed the receipt for them. "S. Long," He also said that he had Mortimer's van to remove the cheese. The younger Butler was with the prisoner and assisted to load the cheese.—George Mortimer, grocer, Hiltone-terrace, Munster Park, Fulham, said the signature was not in his writing. He had stores in different places, but not one in Fulham Palace-road. There was no doubt an attempt was made to copy his addresses.—The prosecutor said on the 14th of March he received a letter signed in the name of "prime ripper," requesting to be delivered carriage paid, at Paddington or Nine Elms. He replied, giving quotations and referring to the references, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., bankers. As the answers were satisfactory, he sent samples of cheese. He afterwards received a telegram, and upon that he sent twenty-three baskets of cheese to Paddington, and the invoice addressed to "G. Mortimer, 127, Fulham Palace-road."—Sergeant Sammers said that on Tuesday morning he went to Paddington Station, where he saw Long and the younger Butler. Long drove a horse and cart, and Butler a van. Sixteen of the baskets were placed in the cart, and the remaining sixteen in the van. As each basket was brought out Long took off the label bearing the letters "G.M." The prisoners drove to the Red Lion in the Harrow-road, where they stopped. Hubbard came up and spoke to Long. One basket was taken out of the van and put into the cart. Witness followed Long and Hubbard to Shepherd's Bush, where he took them into custody and conveyed them to North Fulham Police Station. The elder Butler was a greengrocer in a small way of business at Poulton-street, Church-street, Chelsea.—Police-constable Board said he followed the van to Poulton-street. It drew up at the back of Church-street, where it remained a short time. The prisoner Butler went indoors and returned with the other man. Both prisoners then unloaded the van and stored the fifteen baskets in a cellar. He followed, and told Butler, senior, that he was a police officer, and wanted him to give an account of the cheese in his possession. He said, "I don't know anything about them. I am only minding them for Mr. Dixon." (Laughter.)—John Joseph Wittington said his wife kept a stationery shop at 127, Fulham Palace-road. He knew Hubbard. Three weeks ago he came and asked to have letters left there. He called himself "J. Mortimer," and agreed to pay a penny for each letter. Every morning three or four letters came addressed to Mr. G. Mortimer, and they were delivered to him.—Mr. Paget remanded the prisoners.

Thirty deaths are known to have occurred in New York city and its suburbs in the recent seven days.

## ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

## Retreat of the Negus.

A telegram from Massawa states that before commencing his retreat the Negus issued an edict, ordering the liberation of the Mussulman prisoners taken by his troops among the tribes round Alet, Aus, and Gumud, who have remained faithful to him. A large number of women and children belonging to these tribes have arrived in the Italian camp in a pitiable condition, and are being cared for by the troops. Another despatch reports that the Abyssinians continue their retreat without hindrance. The Negus has spread a report among his people that he has concluded peace with the Italians in consequence of an offer made by them and accepted by him, of ten cannons, a thousand rifles, and all the money in the Italian treasury at Massawa. The retreat of the Abyssinians occupied twenty-eight hours without intermission. The first overture for peace was made on the 26th March in a letter addressed to Kantibai, at Asman, by an Abyssinian nobleman accompanying the Negus. General San Marzano, having received this letter from Kantibai, replied that if the Negus wished to treat for peace, he must address himself to the commander-in-chief. On the 26th ult. King John sent another message to the brother of Kantibai, but without any written proposal, and to this communication General San Marzano made a similar reply. On the evening of the 28th ult. Kantibai's brother returned to the Italian camp with an Abyssinian officer, bearing a letter from the Negus asking for peace, at the same time alluding to the ancient friendship existing between himself and the King of Italy, and deploring the course taken by Ras Alula towards the Italians. King John also referred to the treaty concluded with Abyssinia by Admiral Hewitt in 1884. The officer added other declarations in the name of the Negus as to the cessation of the territory occupied by the Italians, and also made promises regarding the future. The general, in reply, stated the conditions forwarded by the Italian Government. While this answer was on its way to the Negus, the latter, on the afternoon of the 30th March, sent other officers as messengers to the Italian camp, in order to hasten the general's reply, and to invite him to send an officer of high rank to treat with the King verbally. A third letter reached General San Marzano on the night of the 31st March declaring that King John could not accept the conditions proposed. On the 2nd April the Abyssinian forces, which are estimated to have numbered not fewer than 90,000 men, retired from their positions.

## MEN EMPLOYED IN DOCKYARDS.

A return, prepared on the motion of Lord R. Churchill, was issued on Thursday, showing the number of men employed in the dockyards and the wages paid in each year from 1882 to 1887. It appears that the total number of men employed at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke in 1882-3 was 19,349, and in 1886-7 it was 21,760—the highest number in the return—while the aggregate wages paid in the former year was £1,397,396, and in the latter £1,473,080. The aggregate amount of wages was highest in 1885-6, namely £1,511,699; the number of men employed in that year was 555,368. Salaries apart from wages, increased by £36,000, an increase of 25 per cent. The work done in 1882-3 was valued at £2,121,455, and in 1886-7 to £2,138,457, an amount which was exceeded in the two previous years when the men employed were fewer. In 1884-5, when only 19,722 men were employed, the work done amounted to £2,259,013.

## LORD CRANBROOK'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

There were great rejoicings at Hemsted Park, Beneden, Kent, on Wednesday, on the occasion of the public celebration of the golden wedding of Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook. A special service was held in Beneden Church, followed by a banquet at Hemsted House, at which Lord and Lady Cranbrook received the congratulations and good wishes of their friends, and also illuminated addresses from the tenantry and the inhabitants of Cranbrook. Among the handsome presents received were a marble bust of the Queen and an autograph letter from her Majesty, also a portrait of the late Lord Idlesleigh from Lady Idlesleigh.

## HE DIDN'T CARE A STRAW FOR HER.

At Preston Sheriff's Court an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage was brought by Sarah Ellen Hindle, 28, milliner, of Rawtenstall, against Percy Allen Furness, 34, pawnbroker's assistant, of the same place.—Complainant, a prepossessing young lady, said she became acquainted with the defendant in 1886. He wrote to her promising marriage. He afterwards sent insulting letters, in which he said he was only an assistant to his father, and could not furnish a house, and for a time positively refused to marry her.—The defendant, cross-examined, admitted that he had no right to write to her, though he did not care a straw for her. He was only an assistant to his father.—For the plaintiff it was said that the defendant's father had two large places of business connected by telephone.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £20.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION IN ESSEX.

A new railway, which has been about two years under construction, between Barking and Pitsea, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, is now approaching completion. The whole length will be opened in a few months, and shortens the distance between London and Southend by several miles. The line, moreover, opens up a new district of South Essex hitherto quite untouched by railways. The greater part of the new line is already in work, though the junction is not yet complete, and the stations of Dagenham, Hornchurch, Upminster, and East Horndon open up communications with those localities, and also with Great Warley, Langdon, Ockendon, and Bulphan. A branch is projected from Hornchurch to Romford, through which the Great Eastern runs, and from Upminster to Grays Thurrock. This line, going from south to north, will be a great communication from Gravesend and Tilbury to the Great Eastern system near Romford. While the line from Barking to Pitsea will have the double effect of giving increased facilities for the Southend traffic, and opening up new residential localities, the line across from Grays Thurrock will be a fresh addition to the Tilbury communications, bringing that port into more direct communication with the eastern part of England than hitherto has been possible.

## PUNISHMENT FOR CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

At Preston on Thursday, Peter M'Gough, and Ada Young, of Gravesend, were indicted for inflicting grievous bodily harm on Edwin Young, aged 11, son of the female prisoner. The boy was sent to sell newspapers in the street, but not bringing enough money home, he was cruelly beaten with the buckle end of a strap, which left several marks of the stick on different parts of his body. The prisoners were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## A FIENDISH GIRL.

Before the county magistrates at Boston, Alice Maude Temple, 13, nurse in the service of Mrs. Gunson, of Donnington, was charged by Inspector Clarke with having attempted to kill the infant child of Mrs. Gunson by pressing its nose on several occasions last week. The inspector said that on several days the infant had fits whilst in charge of the prisoner.—A medical man (Dr. Jolley) stated that he found dirty finger-marks on the infant's nose.—The inspector, who admitted the offence, and made some grave charges against a person in Boston, whom she stated she had known to kill children in the manner stated above.—The prisoner was remanded until Monday.

The registrar-general reports that the death-rate in London last week was 20.3 per thousand, as compared with 23.0, 19.5, and 20.2 in the three preceding weeks.

## A STRANGE SECRET MARRIAGE.

A young man, named Charles Henry Hall, a warehouseman, living at 57, Great Chatham-street, Manchester, appeared at Salford Police Court on Wednesday to an adjourned summons, under the Married Women's Maintenance Act, to show cause why an order should not be made upon him for the maintenance of his wife, Adelaide Hall, who at present resides at 108, Broughton-lane, Broughton. Mr. Desquesnes appeared in support of the summons; and Mr. Cobbett for the defendant.—When the parties came before the court a week ago it was stated that they were married on the 26th May, 1886, the complainant being then 16 and the defendant 20 years of age. The marriage was a secret one, and the parties had never lived together. They met frequently until recently, when the defendant suddenly ceased his visits. His wife happened to meet him by accident, and on being asked why he had deserted her he made the extraordinary reply that he had joined a secret society, and one of the rules was that no member should be married, adding, "If I knew I was married, or that you were talking to me, they would put me to death." He offered to give her 3s. per week, but this she refused.—Mr. Cobbett contended that as the parties had never lived together there could be no desertion.—The stipendiary held that the defendant was liable to maintain his wife, and if he did not make her a sufficient allowance she had a right to come to the court and ask for more. He made an order upon the defendant for the payment to his wife of 8s. per week.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every editor will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies to correspondents, no responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning latest. The editor will be responsible for the accuracy of the replies. Wherever the return of any MS. is desired it must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, otherwise it will be considered as not required for publication. Contributions must be sent to the editor, and not to the printer or the publisher.]

**A SUFFERER.**—It is quite impossible for me to say how the case would go if brought into court. On your showing it seems to be a strong one, but the other side might produce rebutting evidence. You would have very little chance of gaining a verdict without employing a solicitor and counsel.

**A MISTAKE.**—Make the application for restitution; that is all.

**MILITARY.**—We have no information on either head.

**MILTON.**—Certainly not. On her re-marriage she would, under the terms of the will, forfeit her life interest. The trustees might, however, make her an allowance, but they are not bound to do so. On the other hand, she is under legal obligation to provide for the child. She had far better content herself with single blessedness.

**C. SPILLING.**—The document being of the nature of a promissory note, you have a stamp to make it valid. You might, perhaps, be able to substantiate your claim without its production.

**STREET HARPS.**—You had better ascertain when you take out the license.

**P. B.**—It is a very nice question, the journal being of a more private than public character. We are inclined to think that there is no need for registration as a newspaper.

**PROFIT.**—Write to the Institute for the information you require. It is beyond our province.

**ARTIST.**—Place the matter in the hands of another solicitor, and tell him to drive ahead. A single letter from him will probably produce the desired result.

**A LOSE SITUATION.**—You had better consult our advertisement. It would be contrary to our rule to specially recommend any particular money-lender.

**A. Z.**—As the final order has not been given, the court retains power of making the bankrupt pay whatever it considers he can afford.

**W. WATSON.**—1. Half-a-crown a day, we believe. 2. He held a very respectable position, but not on equality with that of the commissioned officers. 3. He did not hold any separate command.

**ONE IN TROUBLE.**—1. He would still remain liable for arrears of rent. 2. In his papers as would be most likely to meet the eyes of tradesmen in the locality. 3. Yes. 4. It would depend upon the length of the deed and other considerations.

**J. R. D.**—We have no record.

**R. C. B.**—Settle upon one of the training ships, and then write to the officer in charge, who will supply you with a copy of the regulations.

**MASTERS.**—It is, we believe, the custom of the profession to give a letter of recommendation, but the point has never been raised in court. In case of refusal, therefore, it would rest with the plaintiff to prove the custom.

**G. C. E.**—See the husband.

**W. F.**—We do not know what the value of the property taken away, but to gain the case you must prove by clear evidence that the things belonged to your separate estate.

**E.**—Quite outside our province. Almost impossible, we should imagine, if the stains have penetrated the surface of the paper.

**K. G.**—You are answerable for the rent.

**W. BENTON.**—Apply to some solicitor in the county court.

**J. WOOD.**—Take proceedings in the county court.

**PRACFUL.**—Turn them out.

**CATACULT.**—To bring home the liability to A, it would be necessary to prove that B acted as his authorised agent in the transaction. A denial of this, it appears.

**R. W.**—Not up to the mark.

**ENQUIRER.**—It was taken from a South Australian paper, but we forget which of them.

**R.**—You can get it done at the Post Office.

**G. C.**—Declined.

**R. AND D.**—The banus must be read in the parish where the wedding is to take place. 2. One or the other must reside in the parish for fifteen days before the ceremony.

## "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## CLARKE'S

## WORLD-FAMED

## BLOOD MIXTURE.

## THE GREAT BLOOD

## PURIFIER and RESTORER

## FOR CLEANSING AND CLEARING THE BLOOD FROM

## ALL IMPURITIES, whether the result of Contagious

## Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any descrip-

## tion, it cannot be too highly recommended.

## For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and

## Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and perma-

## nent Cure.

## It Cures Old Sores.

## Cures Sores on the Neck.

## Cures Scrofula.

## Cures Skin Diseases.

## Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

## Cures Glandular Swellings.

## Cures Blood-poisoning.

## Cures Rheumatism.

## Cures Gout.

## Cures Gravel.

## Cures Dropsy.

## Cures Liver Complaint.

## Cures Nephritis.

## Cures Catarrh of the Bladder.

## Cures Hemorrhoids.

## Cures Piles.

## Cures Stricture.

## Cures Gonorrhea.

## Cures Syphilis.

## Cures Lues.

## Cures Eczema.

## Cures Psoriasis.

## Cures Dermatitis.

## Cures Pruritus.

## Cures Alopecia.

## Cures Leucorrhoea.

## Cures Menorrhoea.

## Cures Dysmenorrhoea.

## Cures Amenorrhoea.

## Cures Sterility.

## Cures Impotence.

## Cures Neurasthenia.

## Cures Hysteria.

## Cures Epilepsy.

## Cures Mania.

## Cures Melancholia.

## Cures Dementia.

## Cures Paranoia.

## Cures Schizophrenia.

## Cures Psychosis.

## Cures Neurosis.

## Cures Psychoneurosis.

## Cures Somatoform Disorder.

## Cures Conversion Disorder.

## Cures Hysterical Blindness.

## Cures Hysterical Deafness.

## Cures Hysterical Paralysis.

## Cures Hysterical Contracture.

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## Cures Hysterical Hysterical Dementia.

## Cures Hysterical Hysterical Paranoia.

## Cures Hysterical Hysterical Schizophrenia.



**FOR SALE—(CONTINUED)**

**TRADE AND COUNTRY,**  
14, TIDY STREET, BROMLEY, E.

**£10.** 440. — **GENERAL.** All sound livings. — **£20** **DAILY**, with large cow-shed; taking 15 cows; see at once; personally or stamp. — **E.A.D.**

**£12.** — **MILK WALK**; at customers. — **E.A.D.**

**£250.** — **TOBACCO AND CIGARS**; old-established concern; doing 2500 weak profit; some hands 23 years; leaving through ill-health this being a genuine business present concern would stop with purchaser one month. — **Personally, E.A.D.** above.

**Mr. STONE.**  
22, HUSTON ROAD, ST. MARKS-STREET STATION).

**£390.** — **FRESH PUBLIC**, City; lease 50 at 250 valuation alone worth 2500. — **Personally.**

**£400.** — **FRESH WEST-END PUBLIC**; lease 57; rent 100; doing 1000 weekly; handsome billiard room, which pays all expenses. — **STONE.**

**£50.** — **FRESH BEEHIVE**; all at; long lease at 250 London Bridge, fine corner, beautifully fitted suit speculators. — No letters.

**£200.** — **BOOMS**, Portland-road, new station; 13 bedrooms, handsomely furnished lease 31; rent cleared; cause of sale explained at interview.

**£300.** — **PUBLIC**; nothing to do with brewers or distillers; lease 22, at 250; noble corner, fine stabling; part can remain. — **Personally, STONE**, above.

**Mr. T. C. MACROW.**  
BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.  
252, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD, S.E.  
Facing ASLEY'S Theatre. Established 1854. Enclose stamp.

**£15.** — **LAUNDRY**, W. 6 roomed house, laundry, wash house, mangle-room, good drying ground; rent 15s.; patent mangle, and every requisite for carrying on large trade.

**£15.** — **GENERAL**, S.E.; corner shop 3 other rooms; rent 10s. 6d.; left off 6s. 6d.; fixtures and stock suit active females or young couple; must be sold. — **MACROW** above.

**£20.** — **TOBACCO, SWEETS, STATIONERY**, S.E.; 3 rooms; rent 10s.; 2 other rooms; rent 5s.; 2 other rooms; private door; fixtures and stock; a chance rarely seen.

**£23.** — **DAIRY and GENERAL**, S.E.; house and shop; old-established; good opening for young couple; old age and serious affliction; fixtures and stock. — **MACROW** above.

**£30.** — **GENERAL GROCERY, PROVISIONS**, N. 3 rooms; same house included; must sell; bargain. — **MACROW** above.

**£35.** — **COFFEE-HOUSE**, S.E.; double front; coffee room, 3 others; rent 25s.; trade 25 to 28 weeks; every requisite; worth attention; suit beginners. — **MACROW** above.

**£45.** — **TOBACCONIST'S and CONFECTIONER'S**, S.E.; fine corner; well fitted; nice house; large road, immense trade. — **MACROW** above.

**£50.** — **GENERAL TOBACCO, SWEETS, NEWS**, N. 3 rooms; rent 10s.; 2 other rooms; rent 5s.; 2 other rooms; private door; fixtures and stock; a chance rarely seen.

**£85.** — **CIGAR DIVAN**, S.E.; fine position, main road facing station; trade 250 monthly; profit; no hands; nice house; rent 25s.; 2 other rooms; managed by a lady; nice home; rent 25s.; 2 other rooms; private door; fixtures and stock; a chance rarely seen.

**£350.**—BAKER'S, S.E.; double-fronted shop, 7 or 8 rooms, level bakehouse; trade 16 sacks at 5

**PASSINGHAM and HALL**  
23, GRAPTON-STREET, LONDON, W.1. (NIGHT-BO  
HOTEL, PUBLIC, or BUSINESS, COFFEE and DINING  
ROOMS, or a BREEZING  
should be made in the first term of PASSINGHAM and  
HALL. All business registered free of charge. 1,000  
selection, town and country printed register gratis. To  
£500 and VALUATION. - SUBURB  
TAVERN, Finchley; doing about 35 bar  
monthly, and pays dividends 400/- for 100 shares  
stable and horse. PASSINGHAM and HALL.  
CASH - FREE CORNER PUBLIC, near C

**£500** commercial-road, E.; trade for the past 9 years monthly; lease 22 years at only £85 rental.—PASSINGH.

**£250 CASH—FREE PUBLIC**, near Blackfriars, London, down £100/month under indifference management; can be greatly increased; good loam; low rent.

**£100 FULLY LICENSED PUBLIC**, near Houses of Parliament; average trade takings have been £150 monthly; good bar, 4 entrances.

**£200 CASH—LONG LEASEHOLD**, BEVERLY, WILTSHIRE, 100 Acre. Observe, 70 years free lease at the extremely low rental of £18; pays rent £40, breeds wines and sundries.—PAINSHAM and HARTLEY.

**£50 CASH—TWO EXCELLENT FREEHOLD HOUSES**, one at King's Cross the other near FINSBURY PARK, both in the best of the FINSBURY district, and both to be let by an emigrant; the first to secure tenants at once. Long lease; 10 years; 235 and 23; mutual chance for small capitalists.

**£200—PRETTY VILLAGE INN**, 10 miles from Bath, 8000 ft. high, 10000 ft. long, 2000 ft. wide, 1000 ft. deep, well grown

with apple, walnut, pear, and plum trees; good chance adding coal trade.—**PASSINGHAM** and **HALL**.

**£70.**—**BEERHOUSE**, near Clapham Junction; 4  
16 barrels monthly, besides sundries; all day  
inclosed.—**PASSINGHAM** and **HALL**.

**£80.**—**TWO GOOD BEERHOUSES** to let  
in **Surry**, Clapham and Clapham; good  
required.—**PASSINGHAM** and **HALL**.

**£125**—**CASH—COFFEE AND DINING-ROOMS**,  
Beer and Wine trade attached; one of the  
business positions in London; thoroughfare of enormous  
traffic; doing a very profitable class trade; lease 20 years at  
low rent.—**PASSINGHAM** and **HALL**.

**£250.**—**COFFEE AND CHOP-HOUSE**; doing  
weekly; good shop; 7 rooms; ex-

**£500.**—BUTCHER'S; doing £150 weekly; 3 cows, harness, traps, and lease included;

stabling and slaughter-house.—PASSINGHAM and H.  
39, Graton-street, Tottenham-Court-road.

**Messrs. LEWIS and HENDERSON,**  
**HOTEL, PUBLIC and BEERHOUSE VALUERS,**  
**GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS,**  
253, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, S.E. AND  
18, THEOBALD'S-LANE, W.

Register of Hotels, Taverns, and Businesses For

**£800 CASH.—FREE WEST END SPIRIT**  
**HOUSE,** fine corner position; average  
payments £50 monthly; long lease; good billiard  
room; landings; large garden; all-healthy  
prior to **LEWIS and HENDERSON,** as above.

**£500 CASH.—FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE,** Kings  
trade 2150 monthly; lease 21 years; rent  
by premises adjoining, let on lease for long term.—**LEWIS**

**£225 CASH.—FREE PUBLIC, Commercial,**  
position, 141, Road, 1, Mann and Co. lend.—**LEWIS.**

**£200** ALL AT.—GENUINE COUNTRY IN miles out; good living trade; well-fitted

rooms, 2 nice gardens, stabling, etc.; rent £20; spirits  
**£225 ALL AT - CAPITAL COUNTRY PU**  
 Essex; trade £30 monthly; spirits from  
 corner position, close to A119; premises; 10  
 cleared by working; good inventory - LEWIS.  
**£140 ALL AT - ROADSIDE PUBLIC**, three-g-  
 of an hour's ride; rent only £10; genuine  
 trade; bar, 6 rooms, large garden, orchard, stabling, etc.  
 inventory, pigs, and poultry - LEWIS and HENDER  
**£100 CASH - FREE FULLY - LIC**  
 PUBLIC house, 1000 ft. from A119; 1000 ft. from  
 management; purchaser wanted by brewers; suit.  
**£200 CASH - FREE ALL AND SITU** - H  
 true position. City, E.C.1; pays £30 to loc.  
 Co. monthly; well fitted premises; rent, including rates  
 taxes, only £8 weekly - LEWIS.  
**£150 CASH - FREE BEERHOUSE**, Peckham  
 lease 18 years; only £15 per annum  
 payments £40 monthly, above.  
**£400 CASH - MOORS, LEWIS and HENDER**  
 have for disposal several very good  
 BEERHOUSES, with long leases, in all parts of I.  
 possession with this amount; opportunities for business

**£50 CASH.**—FREE ALE and STOUT-HOUSE, ton (just closed); lease 23 years; rent £38; p in thorough repair.—LEWIS, above.

**£340.-COFFEE AND DINING,** opposite large station and railway works; main road; fitted premises; trade 26 weekly; easily doubled if wanted; valuable lease, fixtures, and utensils included.—**LEWIS AND HENDERSON.**

**£220.-COFFEE AND DINING,** Bermudez street, rounded by large factories; trade 26 weekly; well-fitted; convenient; bonus; lease 15 years; fixtures and utensils included.—**LEWIS AND HENDERSON.**

**£60 CASH.—FREE OFF-LICENSE,** Canning street, E.; lease 38 years; unusual opportunity to live to be had; bar, with engine, grounds, yard, &c.—**LEWIS AND HENDERSON.**

**SIDEBOARD,** aft.; also aft. Sun. Wardrobe, Solid Mahogany, 6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. 6 in. deep; plate glass; hargah.—63, Finsbury-street, Holborn.

**PIANO** (Broadwood Cottage); beautiful tone; fine action; 4 ft. 6 in. (part remain).—109, Eimore-street, road, Canterbury.

**MANCHE.—GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE;** corner

**HOUSE,** **IV** side entrance, long garden; cheap rent.—125, Overland street, Clapton Park.

**SINGER'S GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINE** makes  
cure 47 last; Genuine; splendid worker; can be had  
retailed; price 60¢—94, East-road, City-road, South-  
**FRESHFOLD LAND FOR SALE,** within 8½ Miles  
from 19th Street; and 10 miles from RAVENHILL.  
The Freshfold Land Society, Southern  
Builders, W.C.

**A LE AND STOUT-HOUSE**—Business man could  
trade; ill-health cause of sale; price £50, all com-  
modities apply, on premises, White Hart, George  
Highway-road.

**BICYCLES**, folding reversible hold, circular  
four high bicycle rubber wheels, patent caps,  
fittings, two opussum rug; take 100; cost £2.75.; un-

**GROCERY AND PROVISIONS:** main road, corner  
private door, side gates, long garden; grand old  
energetic young man; rent 15s; or all immediate  
time—see Mr. CUMMINGS, 20, Coleridge Road, Brighton.







## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

On Monday Lord Montagu laid the principal foundation-stone of the Tyndall Memorial (Methodist) Church, Brookfield-road, South Hackney.

Mrs. Eliza Garfield was the only woman who ever saw her son inaugurated President of the United States.

The mother of ex-Senator Bruce used to be a slave in Virginia, and is now living, at the age of 80 years, in Kansas.

A New York reporter vouches for the existence in that city of three direct paviers, each of whom can converse in five languages.

After smoking seventy years, Mrs. Dutton, of Shelbyville, Ind., has given up the habit. She is now 102 years old—such is the count.

Since 1880 the immigration into the United States has been on a greater scale than in any previous period in the history of the country.

The German authorities in Alsace refuse permission to every one not provided with authority to enter the province.

T. E. Farnsworth, a Coronado beach hotel man, has been killed by a stray shot from the pistol of a man who was disputing the claim of another to a young woman's favours at a ball.

Her Majesty's jubilee presents will shortly be removed from Bethnal Green to Glasgow. After the close of the exhibition there they will not be again lent.

At the instance of the vestry of Islington, the promoters of the Homestead Bill have agreed to accept a clause rendering it inoperative as regards poor and other parochial rates.

"Take my advice and let women alone!" This was the last observation of a young Swiss, named Gaetano Bearini, residing at Santa Cruz, before he shot himself with a Winchester rifle.

The report that the neutral territory of Moersat, situated between the frontiers of Prussia and Belgium, was to be divided between those two Powers, is not correct.

The Emperor of Brazil—who is the only reigning male sovereign in the civilized world who has kept his jubilee, having reigned fifty-seven years—is coming to London to pay his respects to Queen Victoria.

A first-class constable named Patterson has been dismissed from the Liverpool force for a violent assault on a barber, who had accidentally cut him while shaving. Patterson had been in the force twelve years.

Over 33,000 children and young people—to be exact, 33,110—have received benefit from the West Greenwich poor children's weekly dinners movement from 1870 to 1887. Last year meals were provided for 2,199 children.

It is stated that another play by Mr. Fergus Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," will shortly be produced at a West-end theatre; not an adaptation this time, but an original comedy-drama.

The Dutch Government is, it is said, using every effort to induce the Indian authorities to consent to the emigration of Indian labourers from the Madras presidency to the plantations of Surinam.

The Rhondas steam coal delegates have asked Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., the district agent of the miners, and two delegates, to present a petition to the Home Secretary praying for the abolition of the London coal dues.

John McBoach, an old man of 76, has been found in Charlotte-street, Glasgow, by the police, in a state of extreme exhaustion. He was removed to the police station, but he died there in three hours, bronchitis being the cause of his death.

At Sunderland this week the nineteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars has been held. In his report on the state of the order Mr. Malins said that £7,000 had been promised towards the fund of £10,000 being raised for special mission work.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court this week, Mark Van Booter and Roulon Morris were committed for trial on the charge of having unlawfully in their possession nine clocks, valued at £75, which were recently stolen from the Isthmian Club, Piccadilly.

The Queen has presented to St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, a very handsome silver gilt altar cross, in commemoration of her jubilee. The Royal gift, which has, it is said, cost about £500, was displayed upon the retable next the altars for the first time on Sunday.

For the costs of the plaintiff bringing the test case against the South-Eastern Railway Company in connection with preferential railway rates, the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1864, have been decided to give a guarantee for £1,000. The farmers of Kent are also subscribing to a second fund, which is being raised for the same purpose.

The rumour is again revived with much persistence in Berlin of an engagement between the Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, late of Bulgaria. When first spoken of, just after the prince's return from Bulgaria, it was said that the late Emperor had refused to give his consent for political reasons.

Herbert Gettings, a ticket collector in the employment of the London and North-Western Railway Company, has been remanded, at the Hammersmith Police Court, on the charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that the prisoner appropriated excess fares which he collected at Willesden Junction.

By direction of Lord Lansdowne, a public caution has been issued in Canada warning people against taking arms and ammunition upon the high seas. This is associated with the published statements that shipping and sailing companies are equipping themselves so as to offer resistance to American cruisers.

The Brighton Hotel, on Coney Island, has been successfully moved 120 feet further inland, in order to escape the encroachments of the sea. The building was raised in one mass, and rested on trucks made to run on wheels. Six locomotives were then attached to the cars, and dragged the hotel for the distance named. It is intended to move it still further.

William Harvie, a Brooklyn drug clerk, is to be commiserated. Six months ago he engaged love in a house, where he met and fell in love with Miss Bessie Law. They were soon engaged. Harvie secured for heat man his fellow-clerk and friend, Mr. Webb. The day after the happy pair's return from the bride trip the bride of four days got 300 lbs., and disappeared, leaving a letter stating that she loved Webb and had gone with him.

Eleven boys who went out to "dig for treasure" in a cave at Seaham Harbour had a very narrow escape. They did not observe, in the ardour of their search for the supposed treasure, that the tide had risen and cut off egress from the cave. The tide rose until the lads were very nearly drowned, but fortunately they were just able to keep their heads above water, and at ebb tide were rescued by people who had come in search of them.

A merchant at Lidge has for the last three years been in the habit of receiving large consignments of oil from Germany, either direct or via Antwerp. The barrels declared as containing oil in reality contained alcohol, but were so contrived that when tapped at the Custom House detection was impossible. At last, however, a mistake in filling the barrels was made by the German house, and the fraud was discovered. It is calculated that the Customs have been defrauded to the extent of 1,000,000fr.

Lord Charles Beresford spoke in favour of the Budget at a meeting at Wilton this week, and suggested that yachts should be taxed with advantage. Referring to his retirement from the Government, he said the Army and Navy should belong to the State, and should not be a party Army and Navy. The head of the Army and Navy was looked upon as the responsible man, but he was not responsible at all. There was no proper organisation. Our Navy was not efficient for defending the country and protecting our

commerce. True economy was to prepare in time of peace.

A large golden eagle has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Minster, Thanes, recently.

A young woman named Finch, daughter of an omnibus driver living at Kilburn, has died from the effects of eating twelve hot-cross buns.

By the burning of a barn and granary at Long Marston, near York, a man unknown was burnt to death. He is supposed to have accidentally caused the fire.

The bazaar at St. Mary's, Hornsey Rise, is to be opened by the Duchess of Rutland on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and will remain open for the two following days.

The American debt decreased during March by \$11,586,559, and during the nine months of the fiscal year by \$38,569,587, leaving the total debt at \$1,900,681,555.

The cart and team owners of Liverpool met on Tuesday and passed resolutions protesting against the Budget proposals in regard to carts, on the ground that they imposed "a tax on trade, commerce, and locomotion."

A water-main burst in Wine-street, Swansea, the other day, and so great was the force of water, which continued to flow for upwards of three hours, that the cellars were deluged. An enormous quantity of water was wasted.

A new pier, 600 feet long, constructed at a cost of £10,000, was opened this week at Lee-on-the-Solent, by Lady Robinson, wife of Sir Charles Robinson, the founder of the village, which forms a new watering-place on the Hampshire coast.

The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of English Freemasons, has consented to preside at the centenary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and has appointed the 7th of June for the event.

The Princess of Wales has appointed Monday, the 14th of May, as the day on which will open the Anglo-Danish Exhibition and Fête in aid of the rebuilding of the British Home for Incurables.

An address has been forwarded by the Aberdeen Liberal Unionist Association to Mr. Chamberlain, congratulating him on the successful completion of his recent diplomatic mission to America.

Sir John Lubbock addressed a meeting of assistants and shopkeepers in favour of early closing, at Brighton on Tuesday, when resolutions in support of the Early Closing Bill were carried with acclamation.

Thomas Maskell, a butcher, has been fined £40, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, by the magistrate presiding at the Southwark Police Court, for having exposed for sale meat which was unfit for human food.

The Blackburn Town Council have resolved to confer the freedom of the borough on the Prince of Wales, who will visit the town in May, with the princess, to lay the foundation-stone of a technical school.

It has been discovered by a recent analysis of the Sprudel, at Carlsbad, that the water of the famous hot spring contains an appreciable amount of gold, presumably by passing through an auriferous stratum.

Orders have been given by the Pope to have the wall surrounding the gardens of the Vatican increased in height by several metres, owing to the erection of some new and very lofty houses overlooking the gardens.

In the course of some violent thunderstorms that have occurred at Nancy and its neighbourhood, a flash of lightning struck a farmer as he was returning home after his work and instantly killed him.

A young man was arrested in front of the house of the Russian Minister of the Interior with a revolver in his possession. It is supposed that he contemplated making an attempt on the life of the Minister. Several other arrests in connection with the affair have been made.

A bazaar and military fête will be opened on the 24th May by the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), at the Royal Military Asylum (Duke of York's School), with the object of procuring funds for the purchase of an organ and the enlarging the chapel.

The Record Office is now bringing to a close the colossal work it undertook thirty years ago, of publishing documents connected with the history of England prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Already the series extends to more than 200 volumes, of which over 45,000 copies have been sold.

The Bishop of Winchester on Tuesday opened a new building, which has been purchased for £15,000, for the Bournemouth Young Women's Christian Association. The building was named the Digby Institute, after the founder and president of the association, Miss Wingfield Digby.

The third exhibition of the Collic Club was held this week at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster. There were numerous entries, comprising many well-known champion prize-winners. The Collic Club challenge trophy was awarded to The Squire, exhibited by Messrs. J. and W. H. Charles.

The quarterly circular issued by the Emigrants' Information Office shows that Queensland grants free passages to female servants and selected agricultural labourers. Western Australia, Queensland, grant assisted passages. Farmers with capital and female servants are wanted in all the colonies.

An inquest was held at Aberystwyth on Tuesday on the body of the Rev. John Lloyd Jones, who had been living at Wern, near Newquay, and who bought half an ounce of strychnine, mixed it with beer, and drank it, death resulting almost immediately. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

Walter Walker and John Smith were brought up at Greenock on a charge of being concerned in the smuggling of 1,000 lb. of foreign tobacco. Mr. Beveridge, on behalf of the commissioners of Customs, withdrew the case before the court, but the two men were re-arrested directly afterwards on a warrant from the Court of Exchequer, and conveyed to Edinburgh Prison.

The total number of bills presented to the House of Commons up to the Friday before the adjournment for the Easter recess was 194. Of these 15 were Government measures, and the remaining 179 have to be credited to the zeal of independent members. Of the latter 118 represent constituencies in England and Wales, 38 in Ireland, and 23 in Scotland.

Hugh and Jane Jones, of Clynno, North Wales, on Tuesday celebrated their diamond wedding. Mrs. Jones completes her hundredth year on St. Thomas's Day, while her husband is 97 years of age. The couple, who were heartily congratulated on the event, are in excellent health, and have had twelve children. They live with their son, Mr. Richard Jones, who is 72 years of age.

Charles William Place, who has been accused of causing the death of Robert Rowbottom by shooting in a public-house at Bethnal Green, again appeared before Mr. Hannay at Worship-street Police Court on Tuesday. Evidence has been taken which showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a coroner's jury have returned a verdict of accidental death. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

A mysterious stabbing case is reported from Liverpool. An old man, named Patrick Callaghan, who was conveyed to a hospital in an exhausted condition, and whose depositions were taken, stated that he had been assaulted in the dark by a man who had broken into the kitchen where he lived, and his wife were sleeping. In consequence of the darkness he was unable to recognise his assailant.

At Birmingham, Joseph Hughes, of Manchester, and George Grey, of Balford, were committed for trial, charged with robbing Samuel Hatfield of £154. In November last the accused enticed the prosecutor into a coffee-house by means of the confidence trick, and when there robbed him of his money by violent means. Upon the accused

a number of "dash" bank-notes and title-deeds were found.

New South Wales possesses 45,687,850 sheep, 1,531,978 cattle, and 333,120 horses.

The children who were lost on Monday on Hampstead Heath did not exceed half a dozen.

The Queen has bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the Judge Advocate-general, the Right Hon. W. T. Martin.

Beaumont once possessed a municipal councillor named Berrot. He has just died, leaving the town 1,500,000fr.

An account of the Yunnan earthquake says that 2,000 persons were crushed to death and 3,000 injured in ship-ping-chou alone.

The new regulations for the theatres of Madrid prohibit, the use of gas, and make the adoption of the electric light within six months compulsory.

Heard of stories of disaster and destruction still come from Hungary, where floods and fire have swept away whole villages.

At Evreux, France, a man named Metayer, who in last November murdered an old man and robbed him of 50,000fr., has been guillotined.

The Christians in Crete have demanded that a constitution shall be accorded to them similar to that of Samos.

At the Worship-street Police Court, Walter Odden, charged with having committed a burglary at a house in Sewardstone-road, was remanded.

The nineteenth annual conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers has been held at Cheltenham this week.

John Gardiner, an engine-fitter at Accrington, has succumbed to the injuries he received from being knocked down by an engine near Rosegrove.

John Hastings, a clerk, fell into the sea at Whitehaven on Sunday evening. Two working men jumped in, and after imperilling their lives succeeded in saving him.

The amnesty granted by the Emperor Frederick does not cover crimes of high treason and participation in secret societies, but extends to all offences under the press law.

The Rev. John Harvard, a well-known Wesleyan minister, who was connected with the London West Central Mission, has died suddenly at Lewisham of heart disease.

At Ilminster, George Frederick Lye, charged with the murder of Martha Charles, at East Lambrook, under circumstances already reported in the People, was committed for trial.

At Worship-street Police Court, F. Sullivan has been committed for trial on a charge of burglary and robbery at the Crown and Anchor, Bethnal Green.

Serious irregularities have come to light in connection with the city police force at Canterbury, and after a private investigation by the watch committee the superintendent has tendered his resignation.

Speaking at Shanklin, the Attorney-general remarked that the Conservative party were not ashamed of their alliance with the Unionist Liberals, nor of the legislation which had been the outcome of the alliance.

Deputations proceeded on Monday to Sandringham to present congratulatory addresses from the Norfolk and King's Lynn town councils to the Prince and Princess of Wales in commemoration of the Royal silver wedding.

A couple of excursionists, named Henry Benson and Elizabeth Ball, had a narrow escape from drowning on the Dee, near Chester. The boat in which they were rowing capsized in deep water, and the girl was insensible when rescued by the occupants of another boat.

Mrs. Bizzini, who lived in Calistoga, California, bought a new dress without the approval of her husband, Leopold. They quarrelled, and Mrs. Bizzini left the house. When she returned to get some of her clothing her husband shot her dead and then killed himself.

The people in the neighbourhood of the mountain of Santa Maria, near Tatabuicapan, State of Vera Cruz, are living in constant dread that it will soon break out into a fiery volcano. It is beginning to smoke, and emits subterranean groans in subdued tones.

In 1855 Charles Strong, a clock and watch repairer, arrived in Boston from Germany. He was recently found dead on the floor of his workshop, where he had lived for many years the life of a miser of the most penurious sort. He left property worth about \$70,000.

Mrs. Atkinson, widow of the Ven. P. R. Atkinson, archdeacon of Surrey, attended divine service at Frensham Church, of which her husband was vicar, on Sunday. Whilst at the communion table, she fell down in a fit. She never recovered consciousness, and died the same evening from an effusion on the brain.

New Bedford, Mass., is the latest city to raise the price of liquor licenses, which for the coming year has been fixed as follows:—First-class, innholders, \$205; first-class, common victuallers, \$200; fourth class, \$200; first and fourth to innholders at the same place, \$400; first and fourth to common victuallers, \$330; fifth class, \$100.

Edward George Smith was charged at the Hammersmith Police Court with having obtained loans by false pretences. He was also charged with having stolen a horse and cart. Evidence was given with the object of showing that the prisoner had carried on an extensive system of fraud. The accused was committed for trial.

At the Thames Police Court this week, Samuel Kidd, 17, Evan Williams, 17, John Spearling, 17, Edwin Guttridge, 15, and Arthur Cole, 16, respectively dressed young fellows, were each fined 2s. 6d. for disorderly conduct and annoying foot passengers in the Bow-road (Monkey's Parade) on Sunday evening.

A man named Warren was under sentence at Waterville, Maine, for the murder of his wife. He was allowed to see his children, Cora, aged 8, and Annie, aged 3 years. When the officers were getting him ready for a revolver and shot both the children and then killed himself. How he obtained the revolver is a mystery.

The Bradford magistrates on Thursday committed for trial, on two charges of embezzlement, Christopher Gatenby, who has been secretary of the Bradford Technical College since its inauguration. It is stated that the total amount of the defalcations exceed £1,100. The governors of the college have undertaken to make good the deficiency. Other charges against the defendant were adjourned.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty, addressing his constituents at Prescott, near Liverpool, said that, thanks to the Unionists, Ireland was now more peaceful and orderly than for years past. As to the arrears question, he contended that all debts to the shopkeeper and the landlord should be alike; but, whatever was done in that direction, would only be temporary and palliative and increase land hunger.

At the Conservative Club, Glasgow, Lady Campbell was presented with a portrait of her husband, Sir Archibald Campbell, M.P. Sir James Buchanan made the presentation, and referred to Sir Archibald's career in the Scots Guards and in the Crimea. It was mainly owing to Lady Campbell's efforts that the Primrose League had been so successful in Scotland. Sir Archibald Campbell acknowledged the gift.

Three brothers, named Parsons, the eldest 18 years of age and the youngest 11, were charged at the Mansion House with stealing a variety of articles from the Civil Service Supply Association, Queen Victoria-street, of the value of ten guineas. It was shown that the boys belonged to a respectable working class family. The two younger were discharged, and the eldest was remanded for a week, in order that he may have the good advice of the chaplain.

At the Southwark Police Court, William Currier has been committed for trial on the charge of having wounded Louisa Davis. The prisoner surrendered himself to a police-constable, and stated that he had stabbed his wife and another woman. On inquiry it was found that he had

assaulted his wife and wounded her with a knife, and that he had also cut the woman Davis.

The appeal of Maxwell, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Preller at St. Louis, has been rejected.

A new Cabinet has been formed at Bucharest, with M. Rosetti as Premier and Minister of the Interior.

At Sunderland on Thursday, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars decided to meet in the Isle of Wight next year.

The new Sultan of Zanzibar has officially announced his accession, and affirms his desire for the maintenance of friendly relations with Portugal.

The representatives at the Sugar Bounties Conference met at the Foreign Office on Thursday for the first time since the adjournment, Baron de Worms presiding.

Among the van and cart-builders of London and the provinces a movement is on foot to offer a determined opposition to the horse and wheel tax.

Charles Davis has been committed for trial from the Metropolitan Police Court, on the charge of having broken into a house in Kingsland-road in the absence of the occupiers on Easter Monday, and stolen a quantity of property.

The Emperor and the Pope have, it is stated, approved the preliminary of the new convention between Russia and the Vatican, as arranged by the Papal nuncio and the Russian ambassador at Vienna.

The Queen has received Mr. D. Colnaghi, the British consul-general at Florence, to whom she expressed her appreciation regarding the arrangements made for her comfort, at the same time acknowledging his individual efforts.

A document, addressed by the Emperor Frederick to the Minister of War, states that he will devote unremitting attention to his Army; and he suggests changes in the regulations which will tend to simplify the infantry drill.

The magistrates at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions have accepted the resignation of Mr. Charles Mostyn Owen, the chief constable of the county. Mr. Owen is seventy years of age, and has held the office for thirty-one years.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, who came to London for the celebration of the silver wedding, and have been the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales for some weeks, have returned to Copenhagen.

The body of a man named Pritchard was found dead early on Tuesday in a yard of Nantyglo brickworks. He was deceased, who was about 50 years of age, was last seen alive on the 31st ult., and the appearance of the body leads to the belief that he met his death by foul play.

The body of Henry Taylor, aged 56, of Sheffield, who until recently was architect to Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons (Limited), by which firm he had been employed thirty years, has been found dreadfully mutilated on the railway at Chapeltown, near Sheffield.

At the Surrey Sessions on Thursday, William Currier pleaded guilty to stabbing a woman named Louisa Davis during a drunken frenzy, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Caroline Ray, aged 12, was charged at Manchester on Thursday with attempted suicide. She had spent 2s. given her to make purchases, and then jumped into the canal, but scrambled out, and was found on the bank shivering and crying. She was discharged with a caution.

The Duke of Cambridge officially inspected the troops at Shoreham on Tuesday. The troops were drawn up in line of quarter column, and after the customary salute, his Royal highness inspected all ranks. The troops afterwards marched past in column and in line, and were subsequently put through a series of manoeuvres.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice spoke at the Wiltsire Court of Quarter Sessions on the question of local government, urging that the bill introduced by Mr. Ritchie should be approached in a broad and generous spirit. A committee was appointed to consider the bill.

The magistrates at Maryport have handed over to the military authorities as a deserter a man named Richard Steen, a clerk at the headquarters of the Border Regiment at Carlisle. Steen had been lodging for two or three days at a Maryport hotel under the pretence that he was Captain Wardlaw, who is at present abroad.

A youth named Ladley was, at the Manchester Police Court this week, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting a man named Percival. The prosecutor was attacked by a gang of roughs in the street, and so badly beaten with belts that his life was for some time despaired of.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the Spanish ambassador in London that the official inauguration of the Universal Exhibition at Barcelona, at which the Queen Regent will be present, will take place on the 15th of next month, although the building will be opened on the 8th.

A coroner's jury at Barnsley have returned a verdict of wilful murder against James William Richardson, a workman employed at Messrs. Chamberlain's brickworks, who shot and killed William Berridge, his foreman, on the 21st March. The evidence showed that Richardson, believing that Berridge was trying to ruin him, deliberately resolved upon the murder.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in sentencing a prisoner who was convicted of watch-stealing at Middlesex Sessions, condemned the fashion of wearing watch-chains in such a manner as to tempt pickpockets. He added that, had he been consulted, he would have recommended the Chancellor of the Exchequer to tax watch-chains instead of cart-wheels.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., addressing a Liberal Unionist gathering in Wiltshire this week, said he thoroughly approved of the Government's programme for Great Britain, and in regard to Ireland, although he differed from them on some details of Irish administration, he did not think it his duty to obstruct their progress, believing that Ministers intended to do what was right for Ireland.

Mr. Cairne, M.P., addressing his constituents at Barrow this week, said that both Liberal Unionists and Conservatives could now meet their supporters with a cheerful countenance. The Government had the biggest surplus for fifteen years; the conversion of the National Debt would be a huge benefit to the taxpayer; and Mr. Ritchie's bill was the most important and wide-reaching measure of local government ever submitted to Parliament.

Speaking at Bristol on Tuesday night, as president of the Salisbury Club, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said the great Liberal party of 1886 had been split up, and the best part of it was now supporting the Conservative Government, while the remnant was divided within itself. Referring to electoral contests since the last general election, he maintained that they showed a change in the opinion of the country in favour of Constitutional and Unionist views, and that Ministers had the support of the nation.

At Guy's Hospital on Thursday an inquest was held respecting the death of a child 5 months old, named Woodings, who died at that institution under the influence of chloroform, while undergoing an operation. The medical evidence was to the effect that all the organs were found to be healthy, but death resulted from syncope in spite of all the efforts that were made to induce respiration. A verdict in accordance with this testimony was returned.

The Duke of Westminster, at the Cheshire Quarter Sessions this week, referred to the Local Government Bill, and urged the magistrates who were to be deprived of their administrative functions to place their services at the disposal of the ratepayers in the new county councils. The bill was also alluded to at the meeting of the Surrey magistrates, the chairman (Mr. Penrhyn) expressing a belief that the magistracy of England, cer-

tainly of Surrey, would do all in their power to smooth the way for the new authorities.

A convention of the Royal burghs of Scotland has adopted a resolution in favour of Home Rule for Scotland.

The amount which Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is reported to have spent in old curiosity shops in Bond-street is £250,000.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree suppressing sugar bounties in Spain, thereby signifying her adhesion to the agreement of the Powers which took part in the London conference.

Intelligence from Morocco states that the dervishes at Tafilat have proclaimed a holy war, which is reported to be directed against the Sultan.

The three children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Major-General Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, have arrived in London from Bombay.

Some French and Belgian emigrants who have arrived at New York without any means of support will be returned to their respective countries.

A Vienna engineer, named Kutalek, while trying to ascend the Raxaplate, a mountain in Styria, missed his footing and fell down a precipice. He was killed on the spot.

Twenty years ago the wealthiest man in Victoria, Mr. H. J. Funk, worked ten hours a day and lived sumptuously on 50s. a week. He is now a member of the Colonial Assembly.

A couple of French senators were only with difficulty restrained from attempting personal violence on each other in the lobby of the Luxembourg a few days ago.

John Anderson, a Glasgow labourer, having stolen a sovereign, being in fear of detection, swallowed the coin. This did not prevent him getting fourteen days' imprisonment.

The colours of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment were this week placed in Exeter Cathedral, and now hang over the monument erected in the memory of the officers and men who fell in the last Afghan campaign.

A matrimonial alliance is stated to be projected between the Curawitch and one of the Montecorin princesses, who are now completing their education in the Smolna Institute for young ladies of noble birth at St. Petersburg.

John Smith, for attempting to pick pockets outside the Comedy and other theatres, was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions this week to twelve months, and Henry Simmonds, for a like offence, was sent to prison for a similar period.

It is in Kansas where woman finds the fittest recognition of her worth. Oskaloosa—not a very pleasantly named place—has just selected a lady for the mayoralty, and elected several of the sex to the municipal council.

Though Colonel F. Duncan, B.A., has accepted a seat on the Ordnance Committee at the War Office, at a salary of £350, he will not vacate his position as member for Finsbury, the new post being of a professional character.

Professor Blackie declared a few days ago that if a man goes through the world with the Sermon on the Mount in his right hand and a good song in his left hand he will be perfectly happy.

Sylvia Dubois, a coloured woman, who died near the village of Hovepwell, N.J., was said to be 123







# YESTERDAY'S LAW AND POLICE.

## Middlesex Sessions—Appeals.

**THE LOTTERIES ACT.**—George Ives Spalding appealed against the conviction of Mr. Bridge, at the Bow-street Police Court, of one month's hard labour, for unlawfully publishing a scheme for the sale of chances in a lottery. Mr. Mead supported the conviction, and Mr. Forrest Fulton represented the appellant. The appellant, it was stated, had been in the habit of inserting advertisements offering occupation of a profitable and pleasant kind, by which from 10s. to £25 could be easily obtained by either sex on an outlay of 6d.—Inspector Andrews, of Scotland Yard, answered the advertisement in the name of Carr, and received an answer containing a copy of a paper called *Lottery*, of which the appellant was publisher, and on the back of which there was an advertisement of grand jubilee stationery, in which one diamond ring was guaranteed to be in every 500 parcels, a 45 note in every 500 packets, and a gold ring or silver watch in every 333 parcels. The advertisement also promised a cash present with every parcel, the price of which was 3s., and wound up with the statement, "This is no lottery, as everyone gets a present."—On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Fulton contended that although the appellant had undoubtedly broken the law, yet he had done so unwittingly, and the learned judge commuted the sentence of imprisonment to a fine of £50 and costs.

## Guilthall.

**WHERE DID THEY GET THEM?**—Stefan Farkas, 28, described as a tanner, 31, Prince-square, E., and Stephen Tiguli, 38, tin-worker, were charged with being in the unlawful possession of two musk skins and a sable, value 13s., the property of Woolf Hyman, furrier, of Aldersgate-street.—Henry Phillips, manager to his father, a furrier, of Newgate-street, said that the prisoner Farkas came into their shop and offered the three skins for sale. Witness examined the skins, and by a mark on them ascertained that they belonged to Mr. Hyman. He detained the prisoner until Mr. Hyman, who had been sent for, arrived. While waiting for him (Mr. Hyman) the prisoner said that he had bought the skins in Dover. A man outside the shop had given them to him to dispose of. Witness sent for the man outside, and both of them were given in custody.—Woolf Hyman, wholesale furrier, said that in consequence of a communication he received from the last witness he went to Newgate-street and identified the skins. The skins were not sold. He only kept them for manufacturing purposes.—Mr. Alderman Kennel remanded them.

## Marlborough-street.

**ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.**—George Bryan, Edward Syntet, Samuel Dickson, Walter Cordell, and Henry Edward Simmons were charged with making false answers while being attested for the Army. In Bryan's case the attestation was not completed, but upon him was found a testimonial as to his character, which he, in reply to Sergeant-major Morgan, admitted was false. He did not, however, present it by way of recommendation, and Mr. Mansfield accordingly ordered him to be discharged.—Syntet, Dickson, and Cordell, who merely stated that they had never served the Queen before, which was found to be untrue, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Henry Edward Simmons, after some little conversation, confessed to the sergeant-major that he was a corporal in the Army Reserve in the receipt of 4d. a day.—Mr. Bernard Abraham, who defended, suggested that the prisoner, having drawn money at the Tower, got drunk, and was induced by two bootmakers, who did not know him, to come to St. George's Barracks to enlist; but both Sergeant-major Morgan and Colour-sergeant Bridge swore that he was sober.—Mr. Abraham said that it was really a drunken freak, for, in addition to his military pay, Simmons was in a good situation.—Mr. Mansfield remanded him for a week on £10 bail, for the attendance of his employer.

**TWENTY-FOUR YEARS IN PRISON.**—A little old woman, known as Annie Stevenson, or Sarah Brown, aged 62, and with a countenance somewhat resembling that of Peace, the beggar, was charged on remand with having on Thursday week stolen a pair of boots from the shop of Mr. Coney of the Tottenham Court-road.—The accused took the boots from a hook at the door, and was followed by the prosecutor, and detained till a constable took her into custody. The woman's history has been an eventful one. After several summary convictions, mostly for stealing boots, she was sentenced in 1872 to seven years' penal servitude, and in April, 1880, again for boot stealing, she was sent from the Surrey Sessions for ten years. On her release she was received by Frances Hawkins, the warden, at the late prison in Westminster, and she now resides in the dock.—Detective-sergeant James said that prisoner had been at large under a licence dated January 1887, which would not expire until April 1880, when she would be under police supervision for seven years ending in 1897. Altogether she had been in prison for twenty-four years.—Inspector Barton, D Division, spoke to other articles, including a pair of lady's boots, two pieces of bacon, and a number of stockings and handkerchiefs, which were in her pockets when she was searched by a female at the station.—The accused pleaded guilty to having robbed Mr. Coney and asked to be dealt with leniently, as she had three years and three months to serve of her last sentence.—Sergeant James said that the prisoner admitted having stolen the articles which were found upon her, and defied him to find out from whence she had taken them.—Mr. Mansfield committed the old woman for three months, and at the expiration of that time she will have to return to her old quarters in penal servitude for the rest of the term.

## Marylebone.

**THE FRUITS OF REVENGE.**—William Dollar Till, 30, of Carlton-road, Kentish Town, was charged with assaulting William Osborne, of Haverstock-street, Kentish Town, whose head was bandaged.—Both men are constables of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the prosecutor acting as watchman at the Camden goods depot.—About ten at night Osborne went into Till's house to have his supper. An hour afterwards the prisoner complained because prosecutor had not made up the fire. Some words passed, and then the prisoner came up to him with clenched fist and set teeth, and with strong language accused him of having reported him to Mr. Austin, a superior officer. Then he struck the prosecutor on the left eye and knocked him against a wooden partition. The prosecutor was about to leave the cabin, when prisoner caught hold of him again and threw him across a weighing machine and beat his head against it. On prosecutor promising to fight it out he managed to get away, and at once reported the occurrence.—Sergeant Neal said that when he arrested the prisoner the latter said the prosecutor struck the first blow.—Goddard, a horsekeeper, said the prisoner had told him that Osborne had reported him for being asleep while on duty, and if he did any more against him, he should "go" for him. Cooke, a strongly recommended him not to do anything of the sort.—Mr. Cooke said a good character did not purge the prisoner of the offence, which had been deliberately planned, and was simply revenge, because a fellow servant had done his duty.—He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

## Clerkenwell.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FRAUD.**—Alfred Poulton, 49, described as a builder, living in Golden-square, Hampstead, was brought up on a warrant charged with having obtained sums of money, amounting to £40, by false and fraudulent pretences of and from Albert Hudson.—The prosecutor is a licensed victualler, and proprietor of the Ruzby tavern, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Bloomsbury, and he said that on the 17th January last the prisoner, whom he had previously known, called on him and asked him to go to his brother at Derby to arrange about getting some money they were entitled to under a will. He entered into particulars as to the money, and said that he was a nephew of one of the illegitimate children of the late Duke of Bedford, and that the Duke had left £2,000 to be divided among them. After other statements the 25 was advanced to him, but on subsequent days up to within the past fortnight the prisoner called repeatedly and gave details of the progress of matters for the recovery of the money. He said it was delayed by the deeds being detained by a solicitor and broker. In the course of the many conversations the prisoner told him that he was a pensioner from the Royal Engineers, and married to a daughter of Colonel Woodroffe, that he was a creditor under the bankruptcy of Lord Henry Lennox, and had securities, but that he was deposited at the National Bank, King's Cross. On one occasion he begged a schoolmaster at Hammersmith, had died suddenly, and he had been disappointed in receiving £200, the price of a house he had sold to Colonel Du Plat Taylor, who had postponed settlement. The prosecutor added that, in full belief that the prisoner's stories were true, he had advanced him in all about £40. Lately he had made inquiries as to the prisoner's statements, and found that there was not an atom of truth in any of the representations.—Mr. Barstow expressed his surprise that the prosecutor could have believed such a romance as that of the Duke of Bedford's £21,000, and said that the case was incomprehensible to him, nor could he believe that the prosecutor was "taken in" by such tales when inquiry was so easy.—The police asked for a remand, which the prisoner, who was undefended, did not oppose, merely remarking that he had been taken out of a sick bed. He asked for bail, but Mr. Barstow said it was not a case for bail, and he should not grant it at this stage, because, however ordinary the charge, there was the sworn information of the prosecutor to go on.—The prisoner was then removed to the cells.

## Thames.

**A SAD STORY.**—Martha Manning, 20, a good-looking, respectable dressed young woman, was charged with stealing a silver locket and chain, and a quantity of underclothing, value 45s., belonging to Edmund Small, an officer of Customs, of 3, Grafton-street, Mile End, and a niece, Jessie Smith. Prosecutor said the prisoner was in his employ as a servant. About six o'clock on Tuesday evening witness called her up, and she gave him some coffee, when he left to go to business. On returning at one o'clock, witness was told something by his wife, and found the accused gone and a number of articles stolen. Witness next saw her in custody, when she said, "You won't charge me, will you? Don't charge me. The things are yours." Witness asked Manning where the silver locket and chain was, and she said the man had pawned them.—Jessie Smith, niece of the prosecutor, said she had seen the articles stolen, which were mostly her property. The things were taken from a drawer in the prisoner's bed-room, where they were seen safe on the 29th ult.—Constable 359 H said at 11.30 on Friday night, from what he was told, he watched the prisoner and sent for prosecutor, who came and charged her. On the way to the station she made the following statement to witness:—"This is all through a young man I met for the first time last Monday evening. I had a day's holiday and went to see my relations at Acton. I was returning home by train, and after leaving there I told him I could not go back to my place, and was afraid to go home to my parents. He then said, 'We had better get lodgings for the night.' He took me to a coffee-house in the City, where we slept together. The next morning he left me in bed, and promised to meet me in the evening, but failed to do so. I don't know his name except Arthur; neither do I know his address. Since Tuesday night I have slept at different coffee-houses.—The things, with the exception of the locket and chain, were found on the accused. Mr. Lushington ordered her to be remanded.—Mr. F. N. Charrington, who was in court, asked whether something could not be done to get the prisoner into a home.—Mr. Lushington told Mr. Charrington to mention the subject when the prisoner was brought up on remand.

**FROM THE FAR EAST.**—Santo Shogioke, a young Japanese, was charged with assaulting Lemah Bryant, a man of colour. Both were staying at the Sailors' Home at Poplar, and on Friday evening Bryant, at about 10.30, retired to bed, he being followed into the room shortly after by the Japanese. Santo, however, had left the door open, and Lemah at once asked him to close it. However, as he did not do so, he went and closed it himself, at the same time advising Santo that he should always shut the door when anyone was in bed. Santo resented this advice. Catching up a stick, he exclaimed, "Go to bed," and immediately struck Lemah across the head, cutting it severely. They struggled in the wrestle breaking the stick to pieces. Another Japanese then handed the accused an iron bar, with which he immediately struck Bryant across the head. Another struggle ensued, but was interrupted by some persons who entered the room. The Japanese, who had been deprived of the bar, then took a knife from a box and threatened Bryant with it. He then thrust it into his back, and the Japanese however, however, fortunately, he was at this juncture restrained by the spectators. On some policemen appearing, Shogioke hid himself, but was discovered and taken into custody.—Santo, however, assured the magistrate that he only defended himself; and a constable—who was sworn by the breaking of a saucer—gave similar evidence, but Mr. Lushington, nevertheless, ordered him to find two sureties in £10 to keep the peace for six months, or go to goal for a month.

## Worship-street.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DROWN A GIRL.**—Henry Baker, 37, described as a labourer, and giving an address in High-street, Shadwell, was charged with having assaulted Ada King by striking her in the face with his fist in Victoria Park.—Prosecutrix is a servant girl, apparently 16 or 17 years of age, in service in Tredegar-road, Bow, and she deposed that on Friday afternoon she was in Victoria Park with her mistress's children. They were near the ornamental water, and she found the prisoner following her, and looking as she thought, strangely at the children. She seemed to have become nervous, and spoke to a park constable, an act which the prisoner observed, and though at the moment he walked away, he subsequently asked her what she wanted to speak to him (the park-keeper) for. The girl told him to go away, and threatened to call the park keeper again. Thereupon the prisoner swore at her, and slapped her face, as he said, "Because she opened her mouth so wide about him." She screamed, and then he said, "I'll do for you," and commenced pushing her towards the water, the occurrence taking place only a few yards from the edge. Mr. Thompson, of Murrell-road, Hackney, attracted by the calls of the girl, went up to the prisoner, and

heard him say, "I'll drown you," and two other witnesses.—William Powell, of Underwood-street, Mile End, and Thomas Devereux, of Hewlett-road, Bow—corroborated the evidence as to prisoner's threats and as to the girl being pushed towards the water. Two of the witnesses also spoke to seeing him strike the girl in the face, though the blow had left no mark. The prisoner was arrested outside the park by Detective Vagg, but did not deny the blow, but said that the girl had no need to have spoken to the park-keeper, and he felt irritated.—Mr. Busby said he should find the prisoner for the assault, and ordered him to pay £5, or suffer twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour.—The prisoner was locked up.

## Hammersmith.

**"A FAIR FIGHT."**—Inspector Brown attended with a married woman, who applied on behalf of her husband, who was in St. George's Hospital suffering from a fractured leg.—He called the landlord of the Wheatsheaf, Sand's End, who said that on the 29th of last month a man named Francis came in and called for drink. Duff, the injured man, entered another compartment. They quarrelled, and subsequently fought. Duff fell, and said his leg was broken.—Inspector Brown said the man was likely to be in the hospital a long time, as he had a fracture of the leg.—The landlord stated that Duff was knocked down while he was away.—Mr. Paget: It was a fair fight as far as you could see—two men boxing?—The Landlord: Yes, sir.—Inspector Brown produced a written statement of the injured man, and handed it to the magistrate.—Mr. Paget read it, and said it did not agree with the statement of the landlord. He directed the inspector to have the landlord's statement reduced to writing, and to apply to him again.

## Westminster.

**SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.**—Henry Wilson, 32, of Stedman-street, Walkorh, commission agent, and Joseph Lane, 22, of Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road, who described himself as an acrobat, were charged before Mr. Partridge with frequenting the cyclorama, "Niagara in London," York-street, Westminster, for the purpose of committing a felony, and attempting to steal from the pockets of ladies unknown.—Mott, a detective of the A Division, said on Friday afternoon he was in the smoking gallery of the exhibition, in company with Detective Officer McEllistirm. There was a crowd of fifty or sixty ladies waiting at the turnstile of the staircase leading to the cyclorama, and the prisoners forced their way among them and put their hands in the folds of young women's dresses. Their actions were very plainly observed by the witness and his companion from a gallery overlooking the turnstile, and several times they (the prisoners) were in the vestibule and then returned to steal from the pockets of ladies. Wilson recently put his hand in the making a purchase of sweets, but as she turned suddenly round he managed to withdraw it.—Mr. Partridge expressed his surprise that the prisoners were allowed to continue their operations so long without being taken into custody.—The detective said that there had been several complaints of pickpockets in the exhibition, and the police wanted to catch them in the very act of stealing. When the prisoners saw that they were being watched, Wilson hit his companion on the leg with a cane, and both carried out of the building.—On being taken into custody they denied all knowledge of each other.—The Detective McEllistirm gave corroborative evidence, and Mr. Partridge remanded them for a week.

## Lambeth.

**THE "CHAIR-MARKING" A CABMAN'S LICENCES.**—This case, which was mentioned in the *People* last week, again came before the court. On the last hearing it was suggested that the matter should be adjourned in order to ascertain how far the complainant, a cabdriver, was entitled to compensation. It was also urged that the complainant really owed the defendant money. Mr. W. H. Armstrong appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Sydney for the defendant.—Mr. Newton, before whom the case was now heard, asked to look at the licence, and doing so, expressed surprise to find that within a year the complainant had been in the employment of no less than five masters. He had, perhaps, before him more cablicenses than other magistrates, and he certainly never saw one marked with the names of so many employers.—Mr. Armstrong said there might be several reasons for that. In some cases the drivers could not get good horses.—Mr. Newton said that there were doubtless other causes beside that, but what he had to determine was the compensation.—Mr. Armstrong said in consequence of the "chair-marking," the complainant had been unable to obtain employment.—Mr. Newton considered the complainant was entitled to compensation. He ordered the defendant to pay 40s. compensation, and 2s. costs.

## Wandsworth.

**AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.**—An application was made to the magistrate on behalf of a lady who it was alleged had been subjected to much annoyance from her husband.—Mr. Curtis Bennett: Have there been any divorce proceedings?—Applicant: Yes, but the petition was dismissed owing to the fact that we were unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the co-respondent.—Mr. Curtis Bennett said he could not interfere, as a husband had a right to go where his wife was.—The husband came forward and said his children were being illegally detained. The divorce proceedings were frivolous. The house had been barricaded, and he was unable to see his children.—The wife said she had been unable to do with the custody of the children. If you have any complaint to make you had better go to the High Court of Justice and complain to one of the judges who has power and authority in these matters. In the meantime, I advise you not to do anything to annoy her.—The Husband: These charges are utterly frivolous. On every occasion that I have gone to the house I have taken the precaution of having a constable with me to prevent any upset.—Mr. Bennett: I advise you instead of going in that way to go to the High Court of Justice.—The Husband: You see my wife is a very good woman, and I have much below me, and this is the way she has served me.—Applicant: Can we have protection?—Mr. Bennett: I cannot help you. Suppose the judge in chambers makes an order that you are to have the children, and the husband interferes with you, he can be proceeded against for contempt of court.—The Applicant: Cannot you protect children in my absence? They cannot leave the house.—Mr. Bennett: I refer all parties to the High Court of Justice.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A GIRL.**—Gerty Taylor, a gipsy, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum.—George Denney said on Friday he was with the prisoner at Kingston. She was joking and laughing, and suddenly said she would take some poison. He replied, "You ain't going to do that there." She took a bottle out of her pocket and drank from it. He snatched it away and smashed it.—The Chief Clerk: Did she appear ill afterwards?—The witness said she became ill, and added that she was married but separated from her husband.—Mr. Ernest T. Smith, a surgeon, said he was called to the prisoner, whom he found in a state of unconsciousness, and suffering from an opium poison. He considered the case a serious one, and ordered her removal to St. Thomas's Hospital.—Police-constable Pott, who arrested the prisoner, said she stated "I am very sorry; it is all through trouble with my husband."—William Cooper, the father, came forward and said they had been "knocking" about in a caravan. She lived a wretched life with her husband. Witness spoke a bit harsh to her the other day, and she took herself off. He was willing to make her back.—The prisoner, in answer to a question why she had taken the poison, said she was low-spirited through trouble.—Mr. Bennett took the father's recognisances for her appearance that day week, and suggested

that in the meantime she should seek an interview with a clergyman.

## Croydon.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MOTHER.**—George Weston, a labourer, was charged on remand with assaulting his mother, Emma Weston, by striking her in the face with his fist and kicking her on the body; he was also charged with being drunk. At the previous hearing the prosecutor stated that the witness was his son, but he did not live with her on the evening of Easter Monday she was returning home from work when she met the prisoner, who called her an old cat. She told him that she did not wish to have anything to do with him, whereupon he rushed at her, struck her in the face, knocked her down, and as she lay on the ground he kicked her on the hip and other parts of the body. He continued to hit her in the face, and threatened to settle her. She screamed for assistance, and Dr. Moger came to her aid. The prisoner quarrelled with her because she would not provide him with a home as he was such a bad lad. She had not seen him for a fortnight.—Dr. Frederick Moger said that from what his children told him he went out and found the prisoner kneeling on his mother and punching her in the face. Witness pulled him off, and he used some very abusive language towards him. After that witness held him against a wall until the police arrived, and it was with great difficulty that they got him to the station.—Upon being remanded, the prisoner said he wished he had done for her, as he would sooner be on the scaffold than in the dock.—An inspector now informed the bench that the prisoner had had four months for assaulting the police, one month for following the police, and three months and two months for assaulting the prisoner to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## West Ham.

**PRODIGAL, BUT NOT REPENTANT.**—James Paul, a seaman, appeared on a charge of wilfully breaking a plate-glass window, the property of his mother.—It appeared that Paul had been forbidden by his father to enter his house. He had borrowed money five years ago to go to Australia, and, recently coming home and saying he was destitute, he had caused family trouble. He went to the house on Friday night and asked for money. This was refused; and, asked to go away, he deliberately broke two panes of glass with his fist. He now asserted that the money his mother had given him rightly belonged to him, and he wanted some more to go to his wife and children in Australia.—As the mother said she did not wish to press the case, the prisoner was bound over in his own recognisances to come up for judgment when recalled upon.

## YESTERDAY'S INQUESTS.

**FATAL PUSH FROM A TRAMCAR.**—Mr. G. P. Wyatt held an inquest at the George and Dragon, St. George's-road, Camberwell, relative to the death of Michael Dray, aged 69 years, a labourer, of 64, Redwell-road, East Dulwich, who met his death under peculiar circumstances.—From the evidence, it appeared that about three weeks ago the deceased had occasion to go to the City. On returning he endeavoured to enter a tramcar at St. George's Church. The car was very crowded, and he informed witnesses that a man in endeavouring to get on too pushed him off. On Thursday witness found him dead in bed.—Dr. Lawson, of Barry-road, East Dulwich, who had made a post-mortem examination, said that the body was fearfully bruised. Death was due to a rupture of the heart, which witness thought had probably been caused by such a fall as had been described. Several of the jury men having remarked upon the great danger resulting from the nightly scramble for the trams at St. George's Church, and the coroner having briefly summed up, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

**A CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.**—Mr. G. Percival Wyatt held an inquiry at St. Thomas's Hospital as to the death of Minnie Florence Jackson, aged 17 months, lately residing with her parents at No. 50, Dorset-road, Clapnam-road, Lambeth.—It appeared, from the evidence, on several witnesses, that the deceased, on the 11th of March, upset a vessel containing boiling water, and that the evidence of the child was that she was helped by her mother to get the water, when it was found that the child was terribly scalded over her face, chest, and other parts of her body. She was removed to the above institution, but she gradually grew worse and died on the 4th inst. from shock to the system.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## SUICIDE ON PUTNEY HEATH.

Mr. Wyatt held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital on the body of Mr. Richard Cousins, aged 45 years, a master builder, residing in apartments at No. 183, Harburt-road, New Wandsworth, who was found covered with his throat cut on Putney Heath by the jury, after complementing the constable for the energy displayed in the discovery, returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged.

## A POLICEMAN'S MISTAKE.

At Bow-street Police Court yesterday, a young man named William Wrench was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting Police-constable Cowper, 301 E.—The officer deposed that at half-past eleven on the night of the 30th ult. he was called to Bull Inn-court, Maiden-lane, where he found three men acting in a disorderly manner, shouting, and using obscene language. The witness spoke to them and asked them to go away. The prisoner and another man remained. The other man was about to leave, but the prisoner said that he would like to see the constable for thinking like that; stop here." The witness requested him several times to go away. He refused, and when the witness was about to take him into custody he became very violent, threw himself to the ground, and kicked the witness on the jaw, on his shins, and also on his hands. The witness went to the hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a contused jaw.—The prisoner, in defence, declared that he did not make use of any obscene language, but that three other young men were the offenders. He was shaking hands with a young man when the constable told him to move on.—The prisoner's mother stated that she had been aroused by a noise, and alleged that her son had been ill-treated.—Robert Minero, a fireman employed at the Adelphi Theatre, was called, and deposed that he heard a noise, and went outside the theatre and saw the policeman strike the prisoner, and knock him down on the grating. The constable then called the witness to assist him, but he declined.—Replying to Mr. Bridge, the witness said he could not exactly say that he saw any blow struck. He saw the prisoner fall, but he could not say where the constable struck him.—Police-constable Cowper (to Mr. Bridge): The blow he talks about as having been struck by me was several minutes after the assault had been committed. It was while I was trying to hold the prisoner until assistance arrived. I got him and threw him down on the grating. That is the blow the fireman speaks of.—William Jenks, a bookbinder, of White Hart-street, said that he had known "the lad" for several years as sober, industrious, and generally well-conducted. In fact, he could not speak too highly of him.—The fireman stated that Sir Richard Manson had seen the whole affair, and would be able to speak to the conduct of the officer.—The Constable: The fireman was the first there.—Mr. Bridge (to the prisoner): Do you wish me to adjourn the case again in order that you may call this gentleman?—The Prisoner: I would rather see it settled at once, as it interferes seriously with my work.—Mr. Bridge (to constable): How is your face now.—The Constable: It is still very sore, and I am deaf with the right ear.—Mr. Bridge: Have you inquired about the prisoner's character.—The Constable: Yes; and I can find nothing against him.—The prisoner's employer, a carpenter, gave him a high character, and stated that on the night in question he did not go to his horse up at Salisbury Wharf until eleven o'clock.

and, therefore, could only just have arrived at the court when he was taken into custody. It appeared that there had been some persons creating a disturbance, and when the prisoner arrived at his door he was told by the constable to move on. He said that he had only just left off work, and was then standing at his own door. The constable then said, "Go in then," and the prisoner replied, "I will go in when I like." It was then that the constable endeavoured to take him into custody.—The Prisoner: I was not in company with the men who were creating a disturbance, and I told the officer so. He said, "You have been making use of beastly language," and I replied, "I don't know what you mean," upon which he struck me behind the ear.—Mr. Bridge said it was clear that there had been a disturbance, and that the constable had been assaulted while doing his duty. The constable seemed to have supposed that the prisoner was with those who had been annoying foot-passengers in the Strand, and even though he had not been with them he ought to have gone indoors when requested to do so in order that the place might be cleared. In the ordinary course, such an offence as that with which the prisoner was charged would be visited with a punishment of imprisonment; but, bearing in mind the character which he had received, and believing that there had been a mistake, he would only call upon him to find two sureties of £5 each to keep the peace.

## ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A CITY CONSTABLE.

The result of the investigation into the allegation against Constable Jarrard, of the City police force, of levying blackmail on a carman, was made known yesterday. The charge arose out of a summons by Jarrard against a carman for causing an obstruction with his van in Arthur-street East, which came before Sir Thomas Gabriel at the City Summons Court a fortnight ago, the defendant alleging that the constable had summoned him for a "tip." He also declared that the policeman demanded sixpence a week, and that he had paid it for three weeks; but when the demand was made on the fourth week he refused it, and immediately after that he was summoned. Sir Thomas Gabriel referred the case to the Commissioner, and fined the defendant for the offence for which he was summoned. A private investigation has been held by the Commissioner, and the constable has been exonerated from the charge; it having been found that he could not possibly have levied further on the man for three weeks, as he had only been on duty at Arthur-street East for a week prior to the day on which the summons was issued. Jarrard has been in the force for over nine years, and bears a good character.

## THE ALLEGED ASSURANCE FRAUDS.

At the Belfast Police Court on Wednesday, Chesnutte Smith and J. Speers Orr were again brought up, charged with forgery and with attempting to defraud the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York.—Mr. Dodd, Q.C., for the prosecution, applied for the removal to the County Court of the trial of the case, and Mr. Orr, while not opposing the application, said that the prosecutor were in possession of information which would make two or three merchants in Belfast liable to be arrested. His client's interest depended on the arrest of, at least, one of the gentlemen. Mr. Orr was the dupe of the man, and unless there was a guarantee given by the prosecutors that these gentlemen would be arrested, he would ask the bench to put the criminal law in motion against them, and, if necessary, there would be a sworn information in regard to their connection with the matter.—The prisoners were remanded until Wednesday.—The prosecution's Belfast correspondent telegraphed last night that a merchant of that town, and member of the Belfast Corporation, of the Belfast Water Board, and, until lately, a poor law guardian, had been arrested in connection with the alleged frauds. The charge entered on the police book against the accused is as follows:—"That the defendant did, within the past six months, feloniously forge and utter a certified copy of entry in the registry book of deaths, and to the death of one Joseph Wilson, who was assured in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for the sum of £2,000, with intent to defraud, and then to defraud the said society, and did within the time and at the place aforesaid, and with a like intent, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree with divers other persons, to obtain from the said society the said policy of insurance and the monies thereby assured."

## NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL.

Yesterday the annual general court of governors of the above institution, in the Kentish Town-road, was held in the board-room for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of management for the year 1887. The Rev. Frederick Ponsonby presided. The report showed that during the year 520 in-patients and 11,160 out-patients had been attended. The total receipts from all sources amounted to £3,691 3s. 6d. Of this sum £1,338 12s. was contributed through an appeal made by Mr. Herring, the treasurer, in November, who undertook to add one half to all sums subscribed, the result being that that gentleman added £669 6s., making a total of £2,007 18s. The committee of management were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

Taz Marquis of Ormonde has been selected for the vacant ribbon in the Order of St. Patrick, caused by the death of Lord Annull.

## RESULT OF A 2s. 6d. INVESTIGATION.

(FROM "THE CROFTFORD NEWS.")  
WHILE on the subject we may mention the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Hays, of Watney, Uppingham, whose husband has been a resident of Rutland county for over forty years. His calling is that of a shepherd, and it is safe to say that no one is better known in all the country about Watney than John Halls. He is universally respected as an industrious and honest man. In reciting the particulars of the case, we can do no better than use Mr. Halls' own statement made to our reporter. He says: "For over eighteen years my wife was an intense sufferer from rheumatism. Much of the time her hands, elbows, knees, and feet were swollen to two or three times their usual size, and so that she was unable to walk or dress herself. She was in great pain, and she could not move. During these periods she suffered the most intense agony, and in all these long years she was never entirely free from pain, either day or night. Different remedies were recommended to her, all of which she used, but got no relief. Our family doctor said there was no help for her but that her case was incurable. She and I had given up all hope of her ever recovering her health or being again free from pain. She had suffered so long that she had become thoroughly despondent. Just before last Christmas we read in a newspaper an article copied from the London *Express* of Chemist and Medicine, which gave particulars of the wonderful cure, by St. Jacobs Oil, of Edward Evans, whose case was similar to my wife's. As we had for years tried everything we had heard of, we concluded to try this remedy also, and I sent to the proprietors, The Charles A. Vogeler Company, 65, Farringdon-road, London, for a bottle of it. The oil was first applied to her hands, which had for so many years been so fearfully deformed as to be almost without shape. Before she had used the contents of one bottle, to our amazement and joy the swelling disappeared, and her crippled limbs once more assumed their natural shape. You may well look astonished at what I say, but I am relating facts to you," remarked Mr. Halls. "She then applied the remedy to the joints of her limbs and feet, and, marvellous as it may seem, the swelling and pain, which had withstood all treatment, began to disappear, and before the contents of this one bottle had been used, the swelling, stiffness, and pain, with which she had been afflicted for nearly twenty years, vanished as if by magic. She recovered the full use of her limbs, hands, and feet. She can now walk as well as ever she could in her life, attend to her household duties, and sleep as soundly as a child, while her former agonies, and what it was to have a good night's rest, she is free from pain, and is completely cured, and all this was brought about by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I tell you frankly that I believe this remedy has no equal in the world. It has brought comfort and happiness to my home, and I advise every one suffering from pain to try it. The 2s. 6d. I spent for a bottle was the best investment I ever made in my life." Mr. Halls personally confirmed everything that his wife had said, and could scarcely say enough in praise of this remarkable remedy of healing which had rescued her from her sufferings.







